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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th July
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman.	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	18th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th June, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,

1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR LAMU, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize			1,000
1 Do.			500
1 Do.			250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	250
2 Do.	,, 100	,,	200
2 Do.	,, 75	,,	150
4 Do.	,, 50	,,	200
10 Do.	,, 25	,,	250
100 Do.	,, 10	,,	1,000
200 Do.	,, 5	,,	1,000
200 Do.	,, 1	,,	200
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy denand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next morth, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

POONA RACES.

THE

"FLAMMARON" BINOCULAR

is the most perfect BINOCULAR at the price for the RACES. As evidence of its

MARVELLOUS VALUE,
DEFINITION,
WIDE FIELD,
CLEARNESS and
PENETRATING POWER

The following Regiments are using the "FLAMIRION" for Field use :—

Cheshire Regt.	Central India Horse.
Oxford. Lt. Inf.	2nd Lancers H. C.
Shropshire Lt. Inf.	2nd Inf. H. C.
York & Lancaster.	8th Madras Inf.
R. Warwickshire.	S. Waziristan Militia.
S. Lancashire.	7th Bombay Inf.
Berar Vol. Rifles.	25th Bombay Inf.
9th Bombay Inf.	3rd Brahmans.

PRICE :—Rs. 35 Credit. Rs. 32 Cash. Complete with brown leather case, sling and belt fittings.

Special Rates for half dozen, dozen or more.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small,

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEHLI DURBAR.

REQUIRED for the above a 40 K. W. (continuous current) ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT 100 volts. Reply, giving particulars, stating cost of hire, delivery to and removal from Dehli, to

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED a MACHINE CONSTRUCTION and DRAWING MASTER, an experienced, DRAUGHTSMAN, who has had workshop practice preferred Salary Rs. 125 rising to 150 in five years. Apply by letter only to

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SALTPETRE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, Nilgiris, up to 25th August 1902, for the SUPPLY of 10,000 cwts. of SALTPETRE (more or less) to the Cordite Factory, from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March 1904.

2. For further particulars reference is requested to the "Bombay Government Gazette", Part IX, dated 3rd, 10th, and 17th July 1902.

D. W. BABINGTON, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent, Cordite Factory.

BANK OF BOMBAY, SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action is the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(TRADE MARK.)
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS
FREE BY POST

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
6 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

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One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96 1-8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	=	do.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65	=	plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-8	=	plus 1-16
Do. New York	53	=	plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48	=	— 1-2
Do. New York	4·87 7-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
„ Short London Bills 2 1-2 „		=	do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 3 5-8 „		=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 „		=	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 „		=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 3-8 „		=	plus 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4 „		=	— 1-8

Sugar, German Granulated 1st marks 7s. 7-16d July-Aug. Tone dull.

Linseed 53, 3-4 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5 3-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·55	4·47	4·31 —2	4·23 —2	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·20 —1	4·18 —1	4·18 —1	4·17 —1	4·17 —1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 Bales.
„ Last year	6,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 „
„ Continent	nil.
Mid-Uplands	9 5-16
Futures, month of July	8·70
Do. do. Dec.	7·76 —1
Coffee	5 1-4 — 1-4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	8·03 —3
Do. Dec.	7·61 —2

Closing tone dull.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 15th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	2,073 bales.
Wheat	3,7732 cwts.
Linseed	762 „
Rapeseed	1,620 „
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	1,046 „
Groundnuts	19 „
Castorseed	229 „
Rice	3472 „
Myrabollams	404 „
Cottonseed	558 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d to 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129
Shanghai 30 „ „	172
Japan 30 „ „	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-10
1st Settlement	97-9

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th June	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	4,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·55	4·47	4·31	4·23
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
4·20	4·18	4·18	4·17
March-Apr.			
4·16			

COTTON.—To-day the mills are closed on account of a native holiday and Colaba has also been closed owing to the death of a prominent native merchant, Mr. Doongersy of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co. The wheat and seeds markets are all closed to-day.

Shares—Steady.

Manockjee Petit Mills	Rs. 1,630
Bank of Bombay	„ 1,262 1-2
Tapty Valley Railway	„ 437 1-2

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 7-16

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

225,98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee N Tata vs Shantaram N Dabholker—Chitnis and M—Part heard

220,01—Little and Co—Hurjee Liladhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

70,70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

962,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

963,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas D and Co

Long Causes

382,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

226,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee

227,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee

228,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

162,01—In person a pauper—Sobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nusserally—In person

774,08—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K

402,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

109,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others

271,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodeo Cadum

543,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M

352,01—Nanu and B—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

70,01—Bhaishanker and K—Madan Gopal and others vs The Hindu Biscuit Company—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

72,01—K B Mehta—Bai Navivahoo widow vs Purshotam Kanjee and others—Daphtary and F and Capt and V and Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

204,01—Unwala and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Soonderdas Cursondas Vulubdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

548,01—In person—Sobhagchund Tullockchund vs Govurdhundas Motiram and another.

375·01—Daphtary and F—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mansukilal D and J.

429,01—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bencoover widow vs Dossa Hunsraj and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

808,00—Sorabjee and J—M F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Smetham B and N.

447,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Ladkabahu widow—M H and M.

327,01—Dikshit and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khunderao and S.

251,286,01,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotumdas vs Tilukchund Maneckchund and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

73,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.

77,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.

1,02—Smetham B and N—Jamsetjee Ruttonjee Mistri vs Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai and others—Mathubhai C and M

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Whole sale Depot, 33 Ferringdon, Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—July 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain G H Badcock, 7th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

FURNELL—July 12, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Sub-Conductor H A Furnell, P W D, of a son.

HARRISON—July 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Percy Harrison, I C S, of a son.

JACKSON—July 12, at 41 Park Street the wife of William Jackson Barrister, of a son.

MACONOCHIE—July 9, at Mysore, the wife of Evan Maconochie, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CROXFORD—EDWARDS—July 9, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev C A Mason, Harold W M Croxford, B N Railway, Nagpur, to Edith May, eldest daughter of J Edwards, G I M Railway Dholpur.

DEATH.

ASHCROFT—July 11, at Gasiltan Colliery, Katras, of enteric, Thomas William, third son of the late Peter Ashcroft, aged 29 years, 5 months and 22 days.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 31m. Sun sets. 6h. 40m. High water, 9-51m., 9-6a. Low water, 2-29m., 3-23a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p. m.

CRICKET.

B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. A. Cricket Club.

FOOTBALL.

Telegraph vs. B. V. A.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.—It is expected that Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, will return to Bombay and resume charge of his post in the first week of August, when Mr. W. D. Sheppard, acting Municipal Commissioner, is likely to go on leave.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAHOMEDAN "PIR".—To-morrow being the anniversary of the death of Piranpir Dustaghir, a Mahomedan saint, the dealers and shopkeepers of the local Cutlery Bazaar have resolved to stop all business and keep their shops closed for the day. They will illuminate their residences to-night and at 9 p. m. join in a prayer assembly at the Jooma Musjid in honour of the "pir".

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Ishwardas Beharilal, lately a munim in the firm of Kishorilal Jivanlal, was charged in respect of an alleged embezzlement of various sums of money belonging to the firm. As the parties had come to a settlement, his Worship allowed the case to be compounded.

DEATH OF A BHATHIA MERCHANT.—The death is announced of Mr. Dungersey Bhimjee Shamjee, a Bhathia merchant, who died at his residence on Tuesday rather suddenly, after a single day's illness. He was a man of much tact and quickness of apprehension, which enabled him to rise above his rivals in his profession. He took a leading part in all matters in the interests of his community, and Government had made him a Justice of the Peace. He was the head partner of the Bombay firm of Sha Bhimjee Shamjee. He was a director of the New Mofussil Company, the Fort Press Company, and the Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company. The deceased was a trustee of the Jam Anant Nathjee Maharaj temple, and a leading member of the Cutchee Dussa Osawal community. He died at the early age of thirty-five.

PARSI CORONATION HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of members of the Parsi community, held recently, Dr. Sorab Cursetjee Nariman, the zealous physician of the Parsi Fever Hospital situated on the Parel Road, was presented with a silver vase by the chairman Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., in recognition of his disinterested services for over three years. In tendering his acknowledgments for the present, Dr. Nariman suggested that, in honour of the enthronement of the King-Emperor, the Parsi Fever Hospital should be converted into the Parsi Coronation Hospital, even though on a small scale at the commencement. Dr. Nariman has not remained content with a mere suggestion, but has ever since been working quietly in the hope of its being carried into effect. The proprietors of the bungalow in which the Parsi Fever Hospital is at present located, Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, have generously offered to let their bungalow free of rent for a period of ten or fifteen years for the purposes of the Coronation Hospital. Arrangements will be made in the hospital for the accommodation of ten to fifteen patients, at the start Dr. Nariman has been arranging for a staff of honorary surgeons and assistants; and on their completion, the matter will be placed before the Parsi community for their support to the hospital.

THE DIAMOND RING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Vazier Shaik Naboo and Mahomed Ali Goolam Hoosein were charged, first with theft as a servant, of nineteen diamond rings of the value of Rs. 5,080, the property of his master Mr. Karmally Peerbhoy, a member of the Corporation: and second with the abetment of the offence. The evidence showed that the first accused was the servant of the complainant, and the second was a distant relative of his and lived in complainant's house at Dongree. On the 29th April last Mr. Karmally went with his family to reside at Versova, first accused accompanying him. On the 25th May he came to Bombay with his son, and the first accused, and having remained in his house for a few hours left for Versova at 2 p. m. the same day, the first accused following him by the next train. During the short time the complainant was in Bombay, he had an occasion to open a cupboard which he did by means of a key which was in a bunch of keys, containing the key of the safe and other keys. After taking out what he wanted from the cupboard, the complainant placed the bunch of keys in the pocket of his son's coat. The complainant returned to Bombay with his family on the 18th June. The next morning he opened his safe and found two boxes containing diamond rings had disappeared. He made inquiries and ascertained that while he was in Bombay on the 25th May, first accused had managed to open the safe by means of the key which he found in the pocket of the complainant's son's coat and abstracted the boxes containing the rings. The accused at first denied all knowledge of the rings but subsequently made a statement that he had given the rings to one Bahadurali. The police were informed and the house of Bahadurali was searched, but nothing was found. The accused who was placed before the Magistrate, pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, who defended the accused, contended that the admission alleged to have been made by the accused were not voluntary and therefore inadmissible. The accused were beaten and made statements through fear. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that no doubt the accused No 1 bore marks of injuries on his face and head, and abrasions on his chest; how the accused had come by the marks on his person, there was no evidence to show, but they tended to give colour to the allegations of the accused that they made confessions under pressure. There was, however, no evidence to corroborate the confessions made by the accused in any material particulars, and as the facts noted above raised a reasonable doubt as to the circumstances under which the accused made the confessions, the Magistrate gave them the benefit of the doubt and acquitted them under section 253, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Hajee Usaf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

BOILING OF DAMMER.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Ramkrishna Luximon Dolas and fifty others, inviting attention to the damage caused in Shamset Street by careless boiling of dammer and requesting that necessary orders should be issued to insure life and property against any further loss in future.

The Commissioner in his letter on the above states arrangements have been made to prevent the burning of dammer except in such houses as have been specially licensed for the purpose. The conditions to be complied with, before a license can be granted, are identical with those which the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents insist on before they consent to the issue of a fire insurance policy in respect of any house where dammer burning is carried on.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that the applicants be informed that arrangements had been made to prevent the burning of dammer, except in such houses as had been specially licensed for the purpose.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Committee next considered the following letter to the President, dated the 22nd May 1902, from Mr. A. Mayr, M.D., for Dr. Polverini and self:—"In forwarding to you the accompanying copy of a communication addressed by us to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, we have the honour to express to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay our best thanks for their Resolution No 919 of 8th May 1899, which has been instrumental in affording us the necessary opportunities for observation and experiment with Professor Lustig's Curative Plague Serum.

"We regret that its preparation is to be altogether abandoned at Bombay which will be a loss to science and the world at large, and beg to express the hope that the Corporation would be pleased to see their way to continue further investigations on the subject, though on a reduced scale".

The Commissioner in his letter on the above states:—The Laboratory for the preparation of Professor Lustig's Curative Plague Serum, was closed by me on May 31st last. The immediate causes leading to this closure were (1) the withdrawal by Government of their financial support, and (2) the voluntary resignation of Dr Polverini, who was conducting the serum experiments on behalf of Professor Lustig. Dr. Polverini informed me on April 17th, that it was necessary for him to go back to Italy, to resume his duties there, at the University of Florence, and stated his intention of resigning from the 20th May. I subsequently asked Dr. Polverini's Assistant, Dr Mayr, whether he was prepared to continue the work if so requested, and he informed me that for the present he had other engagements. Fresh arrangements would therefore have been necessary to enable the experiments to be continued and in view of the expense that would thereby be thrown on the Plague Administration of the city and the very uncertain advantage of the serum as a means of treatment in our hospitals, I did not consider it advisable to undertake any further responsibilities in this direction, especially as there has been and is available in the market at a reasonable price a "serum" known as Roux's Serum which for the treatment of plague cases is not less efficacious than the one recently produced at Parel. I understand that experiments in the production of a suitable plague serum are to be conducted at Government expense in another part of India.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the letters from Dr Mayr and the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that they be forwarded to the Government with the expression of the Corporation's hope that the Government would see their way to make suitable arrangements for continuing research and experiments in serum therapy of plague in Bombay. He said no useful purpose would be served by the commitee going deeply into the question, as its final determination rested with the Corporation only. The best course for the Standing Committee to adopt was to forward it to the Corporation and express their opinion that some arrangement might be made to continue research and experiments in the direction already indicated. So far as plague was concerned, most of the remedial measures had failed, but looking from the scientific point of view the only thing which gave them hope of success was sero-therapy. It did not appear from the Commissioner's letter, where the Government intended to conduct experiments for the manufacture of plague serum.

The Commissoner said the Government would carry on the experiments in Punjab.

Dr. Katrak observed that they should be conducted in Bombay.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition. He said so far as the Municipality was concerned, it had done its duty perfectly well.

Mr. Vithaldas in opposing the proposition said they should forward the letters to the Corporation without any remarks from them. He thought in view of the results hitherto shown by the serum and the difference of opinions entertained by the leading doctors of the city about its value, it would be inadvisable on the part of the Municipality to incur expenditure independently of any co-operation on the part of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula agreed with the last speaker and said that the letters should be simply forwarded to the Corporation for such action as they might deem fit to take.

Dr. Katrak agreed to the course suggested by Mr. Ibrahim and modified his proposition accordingly.

Dr. Viegas congratulated the Commissioner on his firmness notwithstanding the agitation that had been got up against the attitude taken up by him in the matter. He thought the reasons advanced by the Commissioner were extremely sound.

Dr. Dimmock said he had the opportunity of learning scientific opinion as regarded the serum treatment and he found that the leading scientists had been very much disappointed with its results. He did not think they were inclined to support the continuance of the experiments. There was no doubt that the serum was not altogether successful. In some cases it might have prolonged the life of patients, but was not the means of saving it.

The proposition, as modified by Dr. Katrak, was carried.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, regarding the Bombay water supply for the month of June was adopted:—Some heavy rain fell on June 10th and the following days, sufficient to cause an improvement in the water in the Vehar and Tansa Lakes, which show a distinct diminution in the amount of the albuminoid ammonia. The analysis of the Tulsi water were made from samples taken before the rain had fallen, and this water, therefore, shows no improvement. The water from the Tulsi Lake contained large numbers of algæ and fragments of vegetable "debris", and the determination for the albuminoid ammonia was high. The Tulsi water, as delivered at Malabar Hill, was deep yellow in colour and had some smell. The filtered Tulsi water was clear and bright, and there was a large reduction in the amount of albuminoid ammonia, as compared with the unfiltered water. There was a considerable increase in the amount of the free ammonia in this water, due probably to the oxidation of the vegetable organic matter, the presence of which in the unfiltered water is shown by the determination for the albuminoid ammonia.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	4	6	85
Total plague deaths to date	119,377	89,021	
Same date last year	25	20	121

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Wednesday: The cyclonic storm in the Bay yesterday has crossed the Bengal Coast into Chota Nagpur and is central about 50 miles East of Chaibassa. Rain has increased in North-East India, and has continued in Orissa, Ganjam, and Burma. Akyab has received 5 inches, Chaibarra 4 1-2, Diamond Island, 3, Cherrapunji, 2 1-2, Masulipatam, 2, Light to heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast and in South-East Gujarat. There has been moderate rain in south India, light showers in the Deccan, Central India, and the Central Provinces, except Sambalpur, where a storm from the Bay has given heavy rain light scattered showers have fallen in the United Provinces and the Punjab. Mercara has received 7 inches, Sambalpur 4 1-2; Surat, 4 Calicut, 3 1-2; Coimbatore and Wellington, 2 1-2; Bhavnagar 2. If as is likely, the storm in Chota Nagpur continues its present course, it will give rain in the United Provinces and Central India within the next 48 hours. The temperature during the past 24 hours has been in general excess in Northern India, and in general defect in the Peninsular.

STORM WARNING.

THE following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from Simla:—

Storm signal strong winds at present prevailing in Bombay due solely to strongly-marked monsoon condition, but storm is advancing up Gangetic Plain from Bay of Bengal, the draught to which may cause further increase on winter. Hoist cautionary signals.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, Captain H. Tepe, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Zanzibar experienced strong south west monsoon and a rough sea. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Upada, Captain G. Jacobs, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon met with fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and strong monsoon on the Malabar Coast.

WEATHER AND CROPS REPORTS.

Broach.—Telegraphs on 16th inst. Last night rained 3 inches. Weather is rainy. Surat last night 3 3-4 inches.

Bhavnagar.—Telegraphs on 16th inst. We had yesterday a rainfall of 2·33 inches. Sowing operations are going on. Raining here and in the districts Weather continues rainy.

Nagpur.—Telegraphs on 16th inst. Weather is cloudy.

Secunderabad.—Telegraphs on 16th inst. We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 10 cents. Strong winds are blowing from the south-west.

Jubbulpore.—Telegraphs on 16th inst. We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 39 cents.

Sheagaon.—By memorandum dated 15th inst. Weather continues rainy, 80 cents of rainfell to-day.

Karanja.—By memorandum dated 15th inst. Last evening we had a rainfall of 60 cents. Total 6.63 inches. Weather is very favorable for the crops.

Chiokli.—By memorandum dated 15th inst During the past week it continued cloudy with a rainfall of 1·16 inches. To-day weather is cloudy.

Khamgaon.—By memorandum dated 15th inst. Last night we had a rainfall of 46 cents. Weather continues seasonable.

Bhusawal.—By memorandum dated 15th inst. We had yesterday a rainfall of 40 cents. To-day weather is clear.

Malkapore.—By memorandum dated 15th inst. We have had a rainfall of 35 cents last night Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

Dhamangaon.—By memorandum dated 14th inst. Since our last advices it rained here last night and to-day about 2 inches. Weather continues cloudy and unsettled.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports:—

BROACH, JULY 16.

Three inches rain fell last night; general over the whole district; rainy aspect.

SURAT, JULY 6.

Last night three inches rain fell and rain is still falling.

BHAWNAGAR, JULY 15.

Weather quite monsoonish; rained heavily; gauged 1 1-4 inch; still expect more; prospects considered favourable

BASIN, JULY 15.

We had another 30 cents of light soaking rain yesterday and it has been drizzling all night and the monsoon is now fully established. Skies are densely clouded and there is no cause for any further anxiety regarding the cotton crop.

AMRAOTI, JULY 15.

Only 15 cent rain fell here yesterday. The weather continues the same.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	16 21	22 36	20 34	21 56
Wednesday, 16th July	0 55	0 90	0 67	0 20
Total	16 79	23 26	21 01	21 76
Total fall to July 16th 1901	47 89	38 01	41 28	37 25
Total fall to July 16th 1900	32 15	30 61	30 50	31 03

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	47
July 16th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am	0	69
Total	20	16

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·298	SE	3	106·9	84·4	71	...	1·30	−3·84
Sirsa	29·291	NE	4	107·3	83·6	79	0·13	2·02	−0·78
Delhi	29·337	E	3	98·2	83·5	72	0·07	8·74	+0·23
Agra	29·302	NE	2	100·0	86·4	64	...	2·89	−5·77
Cawnpore	29·324	Calm	4	98·4	84·0	70	...	2·33	−6·33
Allahabad	29·342	ENE	3	97·1	83·7	84	...	6·57	−5·40
Jhansi	29·351	SW	5	96·2	83·2	85	...	7·15	−5·34
Jacobabad	29·255	SE	5	112·7	89·0	76	...	0·27	−0·42
Karachi	29·380	WSW	13	95·4	84·3	80	...	3·39	+0·75
Jeypore	29·340	WSW	...	93·	81·1	84	...	3·28	−4·05
Ajmere	29·349	SW	5	95·4	80·5	74	...	2·41	−4·13
Deesa	29·401	W	15	100·6	83·1	65	...	1·01	−6·04
Ahmedabad	29·424	SW	3	87·2	78·1	90	0·18	3·21	−9·77
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamnagar	29·430	SW	11	94·0	81·3	79	...	1·42	−7·60
Dwarka	29·427	WSW	19	89·4	83·3	81	...	6·78	...
Rajkot	29·424	W	16	98·4	79·0	83	...	0·98	−11·24
Bhownagar Para	29·445	NW	15	96·1	77·8	96	1·75	3·96	−3·16
Veraval	29·456	WSW	21	85·6	82·2	99	...	7·52	−0·46
Neemuch	29·411	SW	1	84·0	74·0	90	0·52	3·71	−5·34
Indore	29·482	WNW	8	82·8	73·6	96	0·04	9·36	−1·41
Saugor	29·371	W	7	92·4	76·6	93	0·05	5·04	−11·42
Jubulpore	29·364	WNW	4	90·8	76·1	93	0·53	7·02	−12·31
Hoshangabad	29·40.	SW	7	92·6	78·2	96	0·03	7·10	−7·64
Khandwa	29·431	Calm	9	88·2	76·1	93	0·07	14·67	+4·40
Raipur	29·374	SW	4	82·8	73·4	86	...	5·11	−11·19
Nagpur	29·412	N	8	81·8	76·1	85	0·13	9·38	−7·00
Amraoti	29·451	WSW	14	81·1	74·0	90	0·13	10·48	−1·80
Akola	29·446	SSW	4	86·5	74·3	88	1·00	7·07	−3·57
Surat	29·4?6	N	8	89·1	75·5	95	3·81	8·49	−10·53
Malegaon	29·465	WSW	14	88·3	73·1	87	0·25	7·44	+0·34
Bombay	29·5?8	W	4	82·9	79·5	85	0·90	21·74	−13·83
Poona	29·516	WSW	17	81·1	71·4	88	0·23	8·66	+0·44
Ahmednagar	29·517	W	13	79·8	71·4	86	0·20	4·38	−1·76
Aurangabad	29·497	WSW	18	83·3	69·7	95	0·18	4·10	..
Sholapur	29·532	SW	15	86·2	73·0	81	0·13	5·08	−1·40
Ratnagiri	29·591	WSW	13	83·4	74·4	85	0·31	46·13	−3·54
Bijapur	29·553	WSW	M	85·9	66·8	75	...	4·95	+0·29
Belgaum	29·611	SW	37	74·3	67·3	97	0·93	15·93	−0·17
Goa	29·637	W	18	85·0	78·4	85	0·23	75·10	+31·06
Karwar	29·657	SW	14	83·2	76·0	82	1·55	86·94	+29·26
Mangalore	29·704	WNW	8	84·4	75·4	88	0·56	77·27	+20·20
Calicut	29·749	SW	20	80·7	73·5	92	3·62	48·39	−2·63
Cochin	29·780	SW	9	8·2	73·2	86	1·69	43·93	+3·16
Bangalore	29·725	SW	16	75·?	65·8	95	0·10	2·92	−2·31
Secunderabad	29·533	WSW	17	87·6	73·0	79	0·10	1·74	−6·76
Masulipatam	29·567	WNW	6	86·5	74·6	83	0·02	6·89	−0·94
Bellary	29·613	W	17	89·0	75·3	63	...	4·71	+2·17
Cuddapah	29·610	W	6	95·7	78·9	61	..	6·72	+1·32
Madras	29·646	S	11	92·0	79·5	71	...	3·88	−0·21
Coimbatore	29·763	W	8	78·4	69·6	93	2·64	4·74	−2·48
Trichinopoly	29·733	Calm	6	95·0	76·8	76	...	2·63	+0·57
Negapatam	29·701	SW	12	88·2	80·0	62	...	2·21	−0·21
Colombo	29·823	SSW	13	84·0	76·5	79	0·03	15·29	+4·00
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column 'Wind Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·55 (21·14); G. T. H. = 0·90 (22·26); St. G. H=0·81 (21·03); C. P. =0·30 (21·74.)

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1902.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes continue to be very irregular, showing a brisk fall in Sind and at Agra, Ajmere Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch and Surat and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, shows a tendency to rise in several districts. The maximum temperature varied from 113° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 89° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky is densely clouded over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

Rain has fallen in all districts except in Sind, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Cutch and parts of Kathiawar, the important falls recorded being (3·81") at Surat, (3·64") at Calicut, (2·64') at Coimbatore, (2·02") at Masulipatam, and between one and two inches at Bhavnagar, Karwar and Cochin.

The weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 16° is squally and unsettled. A strong monsoon continues to blow on the West Coast and prospects continue favourable for general rain in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Cutch.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorologial Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—JULY 15.

10 p.m.	82·2

WEDNESDAY—JULY 16.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	82·5

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

MR. R. P. GODBOLE, B. A., Head Master of the Sholapur High School read a report during the proceedings, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the new High School building, giving an account of the schools. He said:—This school is one of the oldest in the Presidency and its history carries us back to the earliest efforts of the Board of Education. It was founded in 1854, during the administration of Lord Elphinstone. It was opened as a Zilla English School with 45 boys on its rolls, teaching an elementary Anglo-Vernacular course. In the first ten years there was great progress, for the numbers nearly doubled and Oriental classics were included in the curriculum. During the next fifteen years progress was not marked either in numbers or in expansion of curriculum. During the famine years (1876-78) numbers fell considerably. In 1880, however, matters improved, and strengthened by Vernacular Feeders, the Institution was raised to the status of a High School. Since then the number of scholars went on increasing, till we reached the high figure of 245 in the year 1885-86. In that year, however, want of accomodation imposed a limit upon further numerical expansion, 250 being the maximum allowed. During this period of prosperity a second classical language was introduced and a "modern side" added, providing voluntary courses in Drawing, Agriculture, and Physical Science. Notwithstanding the arbitrary limit referred to above number steadily increased and the Director of Public Instruction had to be moved to provide accommodation for this increase. In 1893 a provisional arrangement was made by which the ancillary portion of the school was located in a Municipal school-house at some distance from the old High School building, and the numerical limit was raised to 350. The Municipality, at very great inconvenience to themselves, was good enough to hand over to us their school-house originally intended for girls. This being a provisional arrangement only and the situations of both the buildings being in many ways unsatisfactory, the Director of Public Instruction moved Government to provide a spacious and suitable building outside the town. Government accordingly in their Resolution No. 841 of 1896 graciously sanctioned the plans and estimates submitted by the Chief Engineer of the Central Division. The total cost of the building was estimated at Rs. 48,284 and the local Municipality was liberal enough to bear half the cost. The foundation was laid in 1898, but during the next two years of famine and plague the work of superstructure could not be pushed on, as the energies of the Public Works Department had to be directed to more important objects. In 1901, however, the work was taken up in earnest and before the close of the year the superstructure was almost complete. From a sanitary point of view this building, placed as it is on a healthy site and at a convenient distance from the town will undoubtedly be a great boon to the people of Sholapur who will realize its value particularly in times of plague.

PRESENT POSITION.

The school now teaches all the vernacular standards leading up to the Matriculation on the one side and on the other to the special science courses required for the University School Final, besides preparing pupils in Drawing for the Bombay school of Art. The Agricultural classes, which formed part of these science courses, had to be closed some years ago on account of decreased attendance, and the Farm was transferred to the Municipality. The number of pupils under instruction at present is 225 only, the large reduction being due to the recent visititation of plague. The numbers, since the school was re-opened in April last after a closure of two months, have more than doubled themselves and it is hoped, will soon reach the fixed maximum. It is much to be regretted that the Lingayats and Mahomedans, who form a large proportion of the population, are so poorly represented on the school roll, for out of 225 boys there are only 11 Lingayats and 10 Mahomedans. The school prospered under the regime of Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi, and though during the last five years of plauge and famine progress has been greatly hampered, the University results have not been unsatisfactory. 35 students passing the Matriculation and 11 the U. S. F. Examination, and the remarks of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, in his annual inspection reports were generally satisfactory.

POOR STUDENTS' FUND.

A special feature is our Poor Students' Fund, which is managed by a representative Committee of influential townsmen presided over by the District Judge. This fund has a capital of Rs. 1700, raised by public subscription: and out of the interest on this and monthly contributions from liberal-minded citizens, poor scholars, particularly those attending this High School, receive help in the shape of fees and school books without distinction of caste, creed or sex.

To the present school building is attached a spacious gymnasium, unprovided unfortunately with the necessary gymnastic apparatus. The old apparatus consists of a few pairs of native clubs and dum-bells only. We hope the building will soon be fitted up with all the usual gymnastic appliances. Out-of-door games, such as cricket and foot-ball, have of late increased in popularity with the boys. The school cricket-club had hitherto no suitable playground, but with the specious compound of the present building, cricket and foot-ball should make great strides. In the wealthy citizens of Sholapur would help us in providing the necessary kit for the school cricket-club, it would be a great encouragement. Before concluding, I would call attention to the need for furniture for class rooms. For this, we dare to hope your Excellency will be pleased, at no distant date to sanction a special grant. We also trust our energetic and popular Collector Mr. Maconochie will help us in lying out a small garden if possible such a one as will also be useful to students of Botany.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE following are the results of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, which were held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines maidan:—

TILTING AT RING AND TENT PEGGING.

Aga Rooke Sha	1
Mr. Wilkinson	2
Mr. Koe	3

Each competitor was to take a ring and a peg with spear.

LLOYD-LINDSAY.—(By half sections).

Competitors to ride a given course over a hurdle and knock a chatty off the pole with ball and return to the post. The shortest time to pass the post to win.

Mr. Crum
Mr. Graham } 1
Mr. Hill
Mr. Fischer } 2

Mr. Crum proved to be the best marksman and so did Mr. Fischer, both having knocked the chatty off in one shot.

POSTILLION RACE.

Mr. Livingstone	1
Mr. Powles	2
Mr. Hill	3

LADIES' CANTERING RACE.

Ladies to canter round a given course, any breaking into a trot to disqualify herself. Last in win.

Mrs. Carnegy	1

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride given course to blackboard. Draw an animal the name of which will be given before starting. Lady must give name of animal drawn. Gentleman then mounts and rides home. Shortest time and best drawing to win.

Mr. Koe nominated by Mrs. Hughes	1
Mr. Hughes nominated by Miss Jaque	2

The event had just completed, when a sharp shower of rain fell and the meeting had to be postponed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,322 tons, Captain C McFee, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,383 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Rangoon, 4th July, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain R Tronson, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and three cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3,999 tons, Captain G Klausberger, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste 25th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s.s. Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J M Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 15th June, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Neppon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Trieste, with the following passengers:—Mr J Currie, Mr L De Souza, Serg and Mrs Kemp, Asst Surg and Mrs Nonha, and Mr C Wilkinson.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C L Daniel, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr L B Elwes. For Hongkong—Mr Ebrahim Korjee. For Adelaide—Miss Harvey. For Sydney—Lieut J C F Richards, Capt F T Oldham, and Capt W F Richardson.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	—
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	—
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—
* 4 Torpedo Boats		—
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Ranee	3621	Craig			T Morrison & Co
Itola	3316	Shepherd			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Trouson			Do
Okhla	3436	Skinner			Do
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Galley	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Naseri	912	Barron			B & P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Indra	3932	Wilkes			T M & Co
Nawab	2041	Thomson			T M & Co
Nippon	3999	Klausberger			A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B Morocco	2306	Boxhall	Hull	26-7	F M & Co
C&R Ula	3426	Collins	Rangoon	19-7	M M & Co
D&K Thorndale	1954	McDonald	Antwerp	26-7	M M & Co
F Upada	3426		Calcutta	19-7	M M & Co
G Simla	1039	Hodgson	P Gulf	24-7	Do
L Courland	760	Esmail			Shep'd & Co
L Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do
M Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Karachi	19-7	Do
N Ockenfels	2500	Bathman	Hamburg	19-7	G & Co
G H Bolckow	1639	DeLorne			B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ineravati	513	Mahmed	Marmagao	16-7	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Assyria	1495	Alton	P Gulf	17-7	M M & Co
3 Capri	2718	Brusaca	China	17-7	F R S N Co
5 Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	17-7	P & O S N Co
6 Bancoora	2198	McLean	Zanzibar	18-7	M M & Co
10&11 Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	17-7	K N & Co
12&13 Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden	19-7	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Hurst	Karachi	18-7	M M & Co
15 W Bridge	2208	Chivers			W & A G & Co
16 King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

Oriental	3085	Tillard			P & O S N Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Safari	993	Tepe	Zanzibar	21-7	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Upada s	Jacobs	Rangoon, July 4
16	Nippon s	Klausberger	Trieste, June 25
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, June 15

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	City of Venice s	Knaut	Liverpool via K'chi
	Chusan s	Daniel	Shanghai

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Aston Hall, McFee, for Karachi.
„ Assyria, Tronson, for Persian Gulf.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
„ Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 12—Steamers Fotunatus, Robinson, Durban 23rd June; and City of Corinth, Black, Liverpool 13th June.

DEPARTURES.

July 12—Steamers Obra and Tientsin, and ship Arno.
July 13—Steamers Lugano and Kitna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
5	Den of Ogil	Calcutta
12	Clan Chisholm	Vizagapatam
14	Gutenfels	Bremen

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

P. and O. "India', from Australia arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—4555 cwt myrabollams 2000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Thorndale s—175 bales cotton waste Bauer and Krause; 1000 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co; 731 cwt myrabollams W Becher

Dckenfels s—55 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—600 cwt myrabollams, Italian Colonial Trading Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—73 bales cotton 44 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 2 cases peacock feather S B Sajan

Mazagon s—3 cwt ivory M H E Ellias

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—500 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

SAD FATE OF A COLONEL'S DAUGHTER.

THE circumstances attending the death of Miss Mary Kathleen Gracey, daughter of Colonel Gracey, Royal Engineers, Kidbrokegrove, Blackheath, who was killed on June 20 on the railway near Sevenoaks, were investigated on June 21 by the coroner at Otford.

Colonel Gracey stated that on the recommendation of a specialist he brought his daughter, who had been suffering from nervousness and hysteria, to Sevenoakes for change of air and rest. He left her under the care of Dr. Elliott Daunt, Rosendale, Sevenoakes on Tuesday last.

Dr. Daunt deposed to receiving deceased as a patient. She was suffering from nervousness and hysteria caused, he believed, by disappointment in love, but she was a charming young lady, perfectly rational, a brilliant conversationalist, and on the night before her death had played whist with his family.

She had also helped with the Coronation decorations, and while she was not at any time depressed, and expressed no desire to return home, she certainly ded seem to be somewhat disappointed at the prospect of being unable to be in London on June 26, because her father had four seats at the Foreign Office to view the procession. Next morning she did not put in an appearance at breakfast time, and later he heard of the accident.

Stephen Roberts, engine-driver, related that he saw a young lady standing in the four-foot way, but before he could pull up the train had passed over her. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and exonerated all persons concerned from blame.

THE body of Lieutenant Bagg, of H.M.S. Scout who went ashore at Walts, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, has been found about three miles inland. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death was due to natural causes, probably the consequences of heat stroke.

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GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
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MACPHERSON,
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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

THE INDIAN ARMY IN IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN, in the new number of the "Empire Review" concludes his observations on the Indian Army, and its place in Imperial Defence. It is in reality the only article in the whole series which really discusses the problem which our late Military Member of Council propounded. If India is to take her place in a scheme of Imperial Defence, Sir Edwin argues her army must form part, in all essentials, of the Imperial Army. And in providing one army and one system which he advocates, he considers there need be no disturbance of present modes of administration and government, but there must be more permanent knowledge at home of the Indian Army and its system ; there must be constant consultation with Indian military authorities ; every question must be looked at from an Imperial point of view ; Indian officers should not be entirely debarred from commands and appointments out of India ; each should try to take of the best in the system of the other, and every soldier should unite in endeavouring to fuse the various military parts into an harmonious whole. There must be no necessity to put essential parts of one system in abeyance, when troops from England and from India meet on a campaign—as happened in China in 1860, and perhaps to some extent in South Africa. There must, he contends, be one army and one system, a true and just assimilation, constant watchfulness and progress, close study of our requirements as a whole, and a united policy for the defence of the Empire. The place then of the Indian Army in Imperial Defence is a very prominent position. It is battalion for battalion alongside that British army, in the firing line. It is not to be a separate army, but part and parcel of the Imperial Army. Its officers are to have equal chances with those of the British Army and whatever prospects are open to the latter are to be open to the former. Sir Edwin, as a Staff Corps Officer, is loyal to his cloth. He had many opportunities of testing the qualities of the officers of both services, and it is not to be marvelled at that he would have appointments and commands at home and elsewhere as free to the Staff Corps officer as to one of the Guards or any other corps in the service.

Considering that nine of the greatest generals of the last century—beginning with the Duke of Wellington and ending with Lord Roberts, including Sir Charles Napier and Sir Donald Stewart—were sepoy generals, Sir Edwin has more than sufficient justification for his consistent championship of the Staff Corps officer, who could not have a better friend than he. But though Sir Edwin has known them and fought side by side with them, and he is also well aware of this fact that where the opportunity presents itself the Staff Corps officer unfailingly comes to the front. Therefore he would have the opportunities greater and of more frequent occurrence. A man with money rarely goes into the Staff Corps, but the man with brains, with aptitude and an interest in his profession crowds into it, and as the late war showed, whenever a Staff Corps officer offered himself, his services were snapped up with eagerness, and in not a solitary case did he fail to distinguish himself. "I have not the least doubt", writes the General, "but that the time will come when for India to be able to despatch a large body of Indian troops for service outside India will be of enormous value to the Empire, and that it is a duty to prepare for that time". He holds that the military strength can easily be increased, and to the objection that India cannot support the expense, urges that India cannot be treated as a separate entity, that the principle of considering everything a matter of bargain to be fought out on commercial lines is destructive of the very essence of Empire, and that the fortunes of India are bound up with those of England, just as the supremacy of England is bound up with her Asiatic Power. Sir Edwin, however, does not find this an insuperable difficulty. He would not put the cost on to India as an additional burden. Rather does he ask for true reciprocity, and that if India will pay for additional officers and reserves who are required and who would be a real increase to the Imperial military power of England, the latter shall forego some of the charges—the equivalent of the increase of military expenditure—which she now debits to India. The suggestion is one which has much to recommend it, and carrying with it as it does a scheme by which opposition may be overcome, is one which cannot easily be overlooked.

Sir Edwin Collen ridicules the almost political heresy which proposals to utilise the military resources of India were formerly accounted. He does not attempt to deny that if India were engaged in war with a great military power that it would be impossible to ask her to assist Imperial interests in other quarters of the globe. But on one point he takes up a very firm attitude, which is that although the Indian Army is not too large, and the detachment of any considerable body of British troops, even temporarily, could only be justified by urgent need, in the native army and the military resources at its back, we have an immense reservoir of power. Not only would Sir Edwin use it to further strengthen the Colonial garrisons, but to supply, on emergency, large and organised forces for service in Egypt, or in East, South and West Africa, in China and in other directions nearer India, which need not be indicated. This would not mean an increase of expenditure to India, or necessarily any permanent increase of the Indian army which—all things being quiet here and near to us—could spare a considerable body of troops for service beyond the seas. That this can be done has been shown in the examples furnished by China and East Africa. Whether India's duty is to prepare for such emergencies is a question upon which British and native opinion cannot be expected to run on parallel lines. Sir Edwin Collen thinks it is, especially as the thing can be done with such little difficulty. He is persuaded that in an emergency we might raise a large number of additional regiments of Indian cavalry and infantry, even for temporary employment, which would in a short time be fit to take their place in time with the best of our troops. Further, he is convinced that the great chieftains of India would place their swords at the service of the King. They have done so on previous occasions and their only complaint is that their offers have not been accepted in full. Sir Edwin Collen would have these services of increased supply drawn upon, but in whatsoever proposals he makes, he is absolutely fair, and would not put the country to any increased expense. Coming as they do, from one who has but recently handed over his office as chief military adviser to Government, his suggestions demand most careful attention at a time when the tendency is to strengthen imperial defences to the utmost practicable extent.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSES.

THE approaching retirement of the All Saints' Sisters from the direction of the nursing at St. George's Hospital, has necessitated new arrangements. A lady superintendent will be appointed to control the staff, but the opportunity of the change has also been taken to place the management of the nursing fund on a new and more popular basis. The St. George's Hospital Nursing Association has been formed to provide and maintain the nursing staff in the hospital wards as well as the nurses for private work, and for this purpose the new Association will take over the private nurses' quarters, the Provident and Middleton Memorial Funds and all other property and liabilities of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund. In the past the reports of the All Saints' Sisters have been submitted to the committee of the Nursing Fund, but with the change in the direction of the staff it would seem that there has been a desire to devise a scheme of management which would create a wider interest in the work of the nurses, and a corresponding improvement in the finances for their maintenance. The constitution of the new Association appears to guarantee this; There is a committee of twelve, of whom six are to be annually elected by the members of the Association, three are nominated by Government and the other three consist of the Physician-in-charge and the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital and the honorary secretary and treasurer of the European Hospital Endowment Fund. All subscribers of ten rupees annually or upwards will become members of the Association and as such be entitled to vote in the election of the committee and to take part in the proceedings of the annual meeting. The Lady Superintendent who may be appointed, will have complete control of the nursing staff, subject to the orders of the committee who will make all rules regulating the engagement and guidance of the hospital and private nurses. The memorandum of Association provides for a strict business-like annual estimate of income and expenditure, and the submission of the accounts to the annual meeting of subscribers. The new scheme, in short, leaves nothing to be desired in regard to placing the nursing finances on a business-like basis ; and we have confidence that it will receive the cordial support of the European firms and private individuals who have hitherto subscribed generously, while it should also commend itself to many who are not yet numbered among the regular subscribers to the fund. To Europeans in Bombay there is no necessity to emphasise the absolute necessity of maintaining the high standard of efficient nursing that has been reached at St. George's Hospital, but to all it will be satisfactory to learn that under the guidance of a number of representative men, its management is to be placed on a footing which should assure its permanence so far as financial security can ensure it. Hitherto the provision made for the maintenance of the nurses has been to a certain extent haphazard, but the new scheme promises to remove any great element of uncertainty regarding the funds. Public subscriptions, or in other words, the membership of the Association may fluctuate, but it is more than probable that the enlarged interest in the fund which the Association, with its element of public control will create, will lead to greatly increased support for a necessary and highly beneficent institution. At the same time the new arrangement appears to have many advantages for the nurses themselves.

ILL-FEELING AMONG THE BOERS.

THE statement that the surrendered Boers, who joined the British forces, are being subjected to persecution by the Burghers who remained in the field, does not come as a surprise. There is a good deal of human nature in a Boer, and that threats of vengeance and boycotting are being indulged in, is nothing more than could be expected. It was only the other day that Government was warned of this. They were told that as time went on, among the questions of increasing difficulty, would be those between loyalists and Boers, between Boer scouts and those who for so long posed as Boer irreconcileables. And at the same time the Boers were told that their chief security lay in their complete surrender of all claim to a separate nationality. It was only by agreeing to lay down their arms that they saved themselves from extermination. The scouts assisted to bring about the desired result and by so doing earned the gratitude which their fellow-countrymen are so unwilling to extend to them. We have not left them a single show of independent authority anywhere, or any vestige of political organisation which can become the nucleus of organised resistance. We have deserved their gratitude, however, by unstinted care of their women and children and prisoners, which may lead to an enduring friendship between them and ourselves. But time must elapse before all soreness can leave them and we need not marvel if Orange River Colonists develop ill-feeling against the Transvaalers for having led them into the difficulties which befel them as the result of their blind reliance. Justice, firmness, and conciliation are to be tried in the first instance in dealing with such problems as that of which Reuter tells us today. But care must be taken that we help those who helped us and that they suffer neither persecution nor injustice, which it is within the power of Government to suppress. It is felt that Lord Milner will be able to protect them and we hope he will take such measures as will nip this new development in the bud.

AGRICULTURE IN BENGAL.

THE report on the crops of Bengal during the year ended March 31st, shows that almost all departments of agriculture suffered injury through failure of rain. In the early months of the year normal conditions prevailed in Northern Bengal. As a matter of fact the pre-monsoon showers were much below the average, and the monsoon rains in June and July also failed rather badly, but the balance was restored by good rains in September. Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa were, however, not so fortunate. In these divisions the early rains were deficient, and in the North Ganges District of the Patna Division and in Bhagalpur the September rainfall also failed. In Bihar, too, the hathiya rains, to which so much importance is attached, did not appear. In November, Bengal and Orissa received a little rain as the result of a cyclonic storm, but the winter rains entirely failed, and there was a complete drought up to the end of March. This occasioned wide-spread injury to all the crops, the North Ganges districts of the Patna Division suffering most keenly. The outturn of the bhadri crops was about 90 per cent. of the normal, the falling off being chiefly due to the scanty rainfall in the sowing season. The area cultivated was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, although still much below the normal. Of non-food crops, jute turned out well, the same cannot be said of indigo, which in Behar only gave an 80 per cent. outturn. Eastern Bengal escaped the damage which was done elsewhere to the winter rice crop owing to the early cessation of the rains. Everywhere there was drought in October, and during that month rain is urgently needed to swell the grain. The yield of rice was about 75 per cent. of the normal crop. In October the sowing of rabi crops was also retarded by the stoppage of the monsoon, and the drought which followed the cyclone in November, destroyed the prospects of anything like a good harvest. These crops also recorded an outturn of 75 per cent. of the normal, and in the unfortunate Patna Division most of which is unirrigated, the yield varied between 39 per cent. and 65 per cent. In the middle of March there were a few showers which were beneficial to the summer rice and sugar cane, and as a consequence both crops yielded over 90 per cent. of the normal outturn, a better result than was obtained in connection with any of the earlier crops of the year. The total yield of all crops only amounted to 72·7 per cent. of the normal.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will be accompanied on his autumn tour in Rajputana by Mr. H. S. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, and at the tour Lord Curzon and Mr. Barnes will probably visit Delhi to inspect the preparations for the Coronation assemblage. His Excellency will then go on to Calcutta, and Mr. Barnes will probably remain at Delhi.

THE usual seasonal epidemic of cholera has appeared in the Punjab, and last month 109 cases were recorded. The mortality is rising.

THE condition of the temporary irrigation engineers is still under consideration, but an early decision is now we believe probable.

SIR Thomas Higham will leave Simla early in October to resume his place with the Irrigation Commission, and Mr. Sidney Preston will then take over the Public Works Secretaryship in the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch.

THE statement of the traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 31st May 1902, was Rs. 4,177 ; showing a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 161; the total earnings from 1st January to 31st May 1902, were Rs. 88,041 ; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,555.

THE statement of the traffic of the Tapty Valley Ry for the week ending 31st May 1902, was Rs. 15,437 ; showing a increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,519 ; total earnings from 1st January to 31st May 1902, Rs. 4,48,131 ; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,68,968.

IT is proposed to hold a Photographic Salon of work by the members of the Photographic Society of India from the 22nd to the 31st December. The Society's gold medal is offered for the best collection of photographs by one member. Pictures which have been exhibited previously at the Society's Exhibition are eligible to form part of a member's exhibit, but it is provided that such previously exhibited pictures will not be permitted to compete for other prizes. There is also a special medal offered for the best photograph in the Exhibition.

IN connection with the proposal which has been made in certain quarters for the cultivation of beet for sugar in India, it may be noted that experiments in the extraction of sugar-beet have been made at the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore. Three kinds of sugar-beet were tried, but it was found that in each case the percentage of sugar in the roots was somewhat below that necessary for profitable cultivation, and as no simple method such as could be adopted by the ordinary cultivator has been found to give satisfactory results, the experiments will be discontinued. It would appear that beet-sugar cultivation in India will need to be under European management, if at all.

THE good works that excellent organisation the Calcutta Women's Friendly Society, are not proclaimed from the house-tops, and few people we imagine are aware of one of the latest schemes which it has successfully floated, a home for consumptives at Hazaribagh. The prevalence of this dire disease amongst the poor Europeans and Eurasians of Calcutta is very great indeed, and, it is with a view to saving the lives of their suffering sisters and removing them from the midst of those not so affected, that the W. F. S. acquired a house at Hazaribagh. The home has now been in full working order for two months, and the patients under the superintendence of a qualified matron are doing very satisfactorily, and the establishment is also regularly visited by the civil surgeon. The civil surgeon is most kind in visiting the patients and giving them the benefit of his skill and experience. The Home is carried out, as far as possible on the Nordrach system, open air, good food and plenty of it, being among the most necessary requisities. When it is appreciated that these poor girls would be left to die and also spread the disease among their healthier sisters, if left in the damp air of Calcutta, unless helped by their more fortunate brethern, there is small excuse needed for an appeal on their behalf.

FREE PARDON FOR PRISONERS.

HOW THE KING MIGHT PERFORM A GREAT ACT OF MERCY.

BY MARCUS WOODWARD.

IT is an old and beautiful idea, this—to throw open the gaols when a day of great rejoicing comes in the life of a king : "to bring out the prisoner from prison, and them that sit in darkness from the prison house". The hope is freely expressed that King Edward, as a gracious act of mercy to mark his Coronation day, will have pity upon the most afflicted of his people and will grant free pardon to such prisoners as his advisers may think would receive pardon worthily.

The plea for clemency has come from high quarters, and opinions upon its merits run to extremes. Says the sentimentalist : "Let the prison doors be opened wide on this great day. The act of mercy will touch the heart of every wrong-doer. It will have a great humanising effect on the hardest criminals. Let us remember that 'He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust'".

Says the man of practical common sense :

"What ! Flood the country with the lowest criminals, with cut-throats, thieves, and burglars, to celebrate the Coronation ? Why, we should all be murdered in our beds, and I wouldn't dare leave my house to see the procession. The idea is absurd" !

And between these two opinions, writes Mr. Marcus Woodward in the "Daily Express", is the opinion of the expert, the man through whose hands prisoners pass daily, who knows the effect of pardon upon the criminal. And he is in favour of the idea, if carried out thoughtfully, judiciously, within certain strict limitations.

HOW IT COULD BE DONE.

What favour the suggestion will meet with from the supreme authorities remains at present unknown. A direct appeal has been made to the Queen, who has referred the matter to the Home Secretary, who remains silent ; and at the Home Office no one can be found who will express an opinion.

Supposing, however, the King should look favourably on the idea and should exercise his royal prerogative of mercy, how could the scheme best be carried out ? The latest official returns show that the total of prisoners amounts to some 15,000. What proportion of these would it be wise to set at liberty, having the due regard to the safety of society ?

In a word, the "star" class, numbering some 1,500 souls. To them the King's mercy might safely be extended.

The "star" class comprises the best characters in the prisons. It was instituted some years back with the object of keeping the bad characters apart from the good, who should thus be spared contamination. Only men and women who are first offenders are found in this class.

As a general rule, they have been committed for unpremeditated crimes—deeds done on the spur of the moment, in the frenzy of anger, fear, or madness. They are not likely to commit their offences a second time. Figures prove this. Since the "star" class was formed in 1879, 2,693 male prisoners have been placed in it, and, of these, twenty-six only have returned to prison—or 1 per cent. Of 119 female prisoners who have been released not one has returned.

GOOD PRISON CHARACTERS.

The "star" population stands to-day thus : In the county gaols—males, 949; females, 115; in the convict prisons, Parkhurst and Portland, 194 and 186; and at the women's convict prison at Aylesbury, 25 women ; total, 1,469.

Said a kindly expert, Leiut.-Colonel H. B. Buchanan, who after twenty-three years' work on behalf of discharged prisoners, has good reason to know how they behave themselves when set at liberty : "Practically every member of this class might be set free without danger. Not one would be likely to fall again. Nearly all are suffering for acts done without thought, perhaps repented as soon as done. To them, the King's clemency would come as a great boon ; it would meet with the approval of all right thinking people. And this is the feeling, I know, of many governors of prisons, of prison chaplains, and of many of my friends in the Home Office.

"I may safely say that in the opinion of all who are behind the scenes, as it were, there is one class who ought not, on any consideration, to be let out this time—those who have been in prison before habitual thieves and pickpockets, coiners, passers of counterfeit money, and receivers of stolen goods. These would merely take advantage of the royal clemency to continue to prey on society, as they have done all their lives. The King may wave his magic wand of mercy over them, but he will never make them honest men.

"But, without heeding the vapourings of ignorant sentimentalists, and speaking purely from the common-sense point of view, from the standpoint of one who desires nothing but good to prisoners, I am certain that mercy, extended on this unique occasion, to those who erred once only and under great temptations, would not be misplaced. They know they have no claim to clemency, and would receive pardon as a pure act of grace.

VICTIMS OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

"They are of a class to whom imprisonment for a month or two only is a most terrible punishment. They have bitterly repented, and you may be sure that they have no desire ever to enter a prison again. Not because the prisons are uncomfortable—prisons, believe me, compare very favourably with lodging-houses so far as comfort goes—but because of the horror of the moral surroundings, of the awful feelings of being cut off from all that is good and sweet in the world.

"And I would most earnestly put forward a claim for mercy for one class in particular—those poor sinned-against women convicted of infanticide. One knows the case so well—the weak woman tempted, who finds herself disgraced, and who, in her awful misery and fear of consequences, when she is hardly responsible for her actions commits infanticide, is arrested, and condemned to death—a sentence commuted, of course, to seven or eight years penal servitude. If I were the King I would let every one of these poor women go free on Coronation Day.

"My experience has been that in nine cases out of ten these poor sinners may be relied on in after-life to fall no more.

"But don't imagine that I would let all cases of first conviction go free. They are often the most dangerous of criminals, and have offended all their lives, but have been too clever to be caught. In the 'star' class, true, there are only cases of first conviction, but there are many others in other classes".

Failing any better way, Colonel Buchanan is heartily in favour of marking Coronation Day in the prisons by a sumptuous feast ; indeed, in any case, he hopes that extra rations all round may be served, with plenty of good beef and plum pudding. It would be a momentary relief, at any rate, to the death-in-life of prisons.

THE STRANDING OF THE RECRUIT.

LIEUT. ROOKE SEVERELY REPRIMANDED.

THE Court Martial for the trial of Lieutenant Cecil E. Rooke, on a charge of negligently hazarding the destroyer Recruit, which stranded on the Cornish coast on May 27th was resumed on June 21 on board the Cambridge at Devonport. The prisoner in a written defence justified the course taken after leaving Douglas. When the fog came on speed was reduced to ten knots, but not further reduced, as the Recruit would not have been under complete control. He considered it unnecessary to take soundings. When the ship struck he took all measures possible for her safety. Disasters on the north Cornish coast were attributed by local inhabitants to the northerly set of the tide, and he asked the Court to believe it was his misfortune, to meet such a set. The prisoner incorporated in his defence a letter from the secretary of the Lifeboat Society at Seamen, suggesting that wrecks on the coast were due to the magnetic deviation of the compasses caused by the mines.

Several witnesses for the defence testified that the vessel was carefully navigated and the course laid down a proper one. The Court found the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to be severely reprimanded.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BITTER FEELING AMONG THE BOERS.

THREATS AGAINST THE "TAME BURGHERS".

LONDON, JULY 15.

The surrendered Boers who joined the British forces are being subjected to hatred and persecution by Burghers who remained in the field. There are numerous threats of vengeance and boycotting. It is evident that many of the population have not abandoned hope of maintaining a distinct nationality.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

HIS MAJESTY AT COWES.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, was conveyed to Victoria Station and thence proceeded to Portsmouth which was reached at 1.47.

His Majesty was carried aboard his yacht and then proceeded to Cowes.

It is officially stated that he bore the journey without fatigue. He is already greatly pleased with the change. The weather is favourable to his recovery.

He was conveyed in a special invalid's coach from the Palace to Victoria Station in the morning and was unattended by either police or military. There was an entire absence of ceremony or display. The utmost secrecy was preserved regarding the hours and places of his departure, nevertheless numbers of people collected on the pavements but thoughtfully refrained from demonstration. They merely uncovered and stood silent. Sir F. Treves and Sir Francis Laking, superintended his removal which was entirely successful.

OPIUM IN CEYLON.

A Minister replying for Mr. Chamberlain said that the consumption of opium in Ceylon was being carefully watched. He was not inclined to think that the increase in the consumption had been material.

THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY.

STATEMENT BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

THE SEISTAN EXTENSION.

Lord George Hamilton replying to Mr. Schwann said that he cannot yet estimate the cost of the Quetta-Nushki Railway. No proposals for extending the line through Seistan have been submitted to the Indian Government.

LORD MAYOR ELECT.

Sir Marcus Samuel, Japanese merchant, has been nominated Lord Mayor elect.

RAS MAKONNEN.

Ras Makonnen has visited President Loubet.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE CAMPANILE.

An Austrian official expert ascribes the Campanile disaster to earth disturbances, and particularly to the recent earthquakes in Salonika. Disturbances have been reported from various parts of the world.

A NEW ZEALAND GEYSER.

There has been a tremendous explosion of Waimangu, a geyser in New Zealand. A height of 900 feet was reached.

[The great geyser district of New Zealand is situated in the South of the province of Auckland in or near the upper basin of the Waikato River and to the North East of Lake Taupo, and the geysers are in many respects far more striking and beautiful than those of Iceland, although not of course in any way so large as those of America. They are remarkable, not so much for their grandeur as for their bewildering profusion. Everywhere in the geyser district are boiling springs, steam-jets and mud-volcanoes, and the effects produced on the rocks by the siliceous deposits and by the action of the boiling water are very fantastic. At Whakarewarewa, near Lake Roto Rua, there is a group of eight geysers one of which, the Waikate throws a column to a height of 30 or 35 feet. The Waimangu geyser is in the Wai-o-tapu Valley and is situated in a district called Earthquake Flat, a title which has been given it on account of the numerous cracks which are the result of earthquakes. It is at the bottom of Mount Tarawera. The geyser continually sends up its column of mud water and steam, and forms quite a cloud of vapour. The Roto Rua district is one of the health resorts of the New Zealanders.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Kent has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 195 runs.

THE KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Tsar and King Emmanuel with a brilliant gathering of Grand Dukes and Duchesses reviewed 38,800 troops at Krasnoe lo, the Tsar leading his own regiments past the King.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

The Commons' debate on our relations with Italy was raised on the Diplomatic Vote. Mr. Bowles sharply criticised Sir Philip Currie, and suggested that his recall had been demanded. He blamed Sir Philip Currie for the loss of our friendly relations with Italy.

Lord Cranborne defended Sir Philip Currie and denied his recall. He said there was no country in Europe with which our relations were more friendly than with Italy. He added that the settlement of numerous difficult and delicate questions, notably the Somaliland and Sudan frontier questions, the Malta and Tripoli questions, were due to Sir Philip Currie

SOUTH AFRICAN LAND SETTLEMENT.

In the debate on the South African Land Settlement in the House of Lords, Lord Onslow said that Government had obtained considerable areas, and granted a million sterling of which Milner expended £600,000. The South African Constabulary have the preference as settlers, and after them the regular and irregular force. The land acquired was insufficient to satisfy the preference claims.

THE INDIAN BUDGET POSTPONED.

Lord George Hamilton said that he has postponed the Indian Budget until the autumn.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu has had a farewell audience of President Loubet.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

GENERAL HILL'S REPORT.

HIGH PRAISE FOR BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESIDENCY CORPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

General Hill has issued an interesting report on the Volunteer force in India which now numbers over 31,000 members. He speaks in the warmest terms of the efficiency and keenness he has found and makes many suggestions. Of the Bombay Light Horse he says they would be of very great value in time of any disturbance, and he remarks that they might well extend their operations to the whole of the Bombay Presidency and become a Light Horse Corps for the whole Province. He adds that there is no better cavalry volunteer corps in India. All ranks support their very keen commanding officer, their camp work is excellent, and fifty per cent. of the corps are marksmen.

General Hill thinks that better results would be obtained if the Bombay Rifle Corps were regarded as a provincial corps and encouraged to organise companies and detachments all over the Bombay Presidency as is already done by the Punjab Volunteer Rifles, two adjutants being, if necessary, provided. He adds that with the exception of residents in Bombay Poona and Karachi, Europeans in the Bombay Presidency cannot join any volunteer corps for want of suitable organisation.

The Bombay Rifle Corps is well officered, and its conversion into a Presidency Corps would provide for the outstations the organisation that is needed.

General Hill advocates giving special consideration to cadet companies.

He thinks much of the difficulty about getting volunteer officers will disappear, as small corps become merged into district and provincial corps, and when volunteer officers are no longer obliged to resign their commissions on transfer.

He dwells upon the need of better arrangements for the care of arms as a preliminary to the issue of Lee Metfords to volunteers. He advocates the encouragement of annual camps of exercise, and remarks that the further development of volunteering in India will probably be in the direction of small detachments, belonging to district corps, and a special encouragement to such corps in the matter of funds. He also suggests the encouragement of Volunteer Cyclist Corps in such places as Bombay.

CANTONMENTS HOUSE ACCOMMODATION BILL.

The local Governments are being consulted on the subject of rules to be made under the Cantonments House Accommodation Bill passed last winter.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF TROOPS IN CHINA.

The following will be the distributions of troops in China:—21st Punjab Infantry, Headquarters wing, Tientsin, left wing Lutai; 30th Punjab Infantry, Shanhaiwan, supplying detachments between that place and Peking, 10th Jats, Shanghai; 10th and 14th Bombay Infantry, Hongkong; 33rd Burma Infantry, Tongshan.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague continues to die out in the Punjab, only 95 deaths being reported there last week, but some recrudescence is taking place in Bombay Presidency which returns 717 deaths against 565 in the previous seven days.

RAJAH OF PURI ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

At Puri on the 16th inst., a warrant of arrest was issued against the Rajah of Puri for non-attendance before the Magistrate on the 14th instant, to produce evidence supporting his telegram to Government and the Commissioner against the magistrate's order, stopping the ascension of Jagannath to a car on Ratbjatra night. A Police inspector arrested the Rajah yesterday by breaking open the doors of the zenana mahal. The Rajah was released on bail.

The magistrate examined the Rajah in court yesterday, and discharged him. The magistrate's proceedings have caused some excitement amongst Hindus, as the Puri Rajah is regarded as the personification of Vishnu.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

HEAVY RAIN, SINGUM RIVER MUCH SWOLLEN.

POONA, JULY 16.

The Western India Club ball has been fixed to take place in Poona on the 17th September.

Since last night it has been raining heavily in Poona. The Singum river is swollen very much.

The cricket match Poona Gymkhana versus Royal Scots, fixed for to-morrow, has been abandoned on account of rain.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Bombay Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has received a telegram from the Head Office, at Hongkong, to the effect that, subject to audit, the dividend for the half year ending 30th ultimo will probably be £1-10. per share. Five lakhs of dollars are added to "Silver Reserve" account bringing the total to dols. 47,50,000 Two lakhs are written off "Bank Premises," and fourteen lakhs of dollars are carried forward to next account.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	11	12 p m	11	8
Teheran	16	2	14 p.m.	—	29
Suez	16	2	50 p m	—	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th July, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	30	0	1
" Karachi	0	17	0	2
" Madras	0	22	0	3

THE FRENCH PRESS AND LORD KITCHENER.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" dated London, July 14th, states:—The Paris correspondent of the "Times" sends a long despatch describing the sudden change which has taken place in the attitude of the French newspapers with reference to Viscount Kitchener. Organs which were lately most insulting, now eulogise him as the organiser of victory, and the chief instrument of peace.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Denning will be confirmed as District Commander vice General Meiklejohn, vacating.

Captain Bousfield, commandant, 2nd Nagar Brigade, reverts to duty under the Military Department.

Estimates have been approved for the provision of permanent quarters for the coast defence lascars at Karachi.

The expenditure during the current financial year is sanctioned of a lakh of rupees to complete the equipment of four general hospitals (two British and two natives) of 500 beds each, for the 1st and 2nd divisions field army.

Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Williams, officiates as a Controller of Military Accounts, vice Lieut.-Colonel Passy, granted ninety days' leave.

Captain Hughes, 1st South Wales Borderers, now on leave, becomes A.-D.-C. to Earl Minto, Governor-General of Canada.

Lieutenant Prescott, 17th Bombay Infantry, joins the 3rd Sikhs, in the Punjab frontier force.

Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, having proceeded on six days' leave from yesterday, the command of the district and garrison devolved on Lieut.-Col. A. H. Calwell, R. G. A.

SIR Edmond Elles has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

A troop of 3rd Madras Lancers on duty at the Boer Camp at Trichinopoly returns to Bangalore.

On relief by G. Battery, R. H. A and 2nd Essex from South Africa, 25th Field Battery goes to and Bellary 1st Lincolns to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JULY 15.—Nicholetts, Col., Bo., I. S. Corps, pending retirement from Bhuj.

Birch, Capt., Beng, Norfolk Regt., on duty from Lebong.

Sargent, Lt., Bo., Royal Scots, on duty to Poona.

Boulton, Lt., Bo., 1st Grenadiers, on duty to Deolali.

Hunt, Lt., Bo., Connaught Rangers, on duty to Ahmednagar.

Macnamara, Capt., Bo., 13th Inft., on furlough from England.

CAPTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGERS.

THE KENNIFFS RUN TO EARTH.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

THE Brisbane correspondent of the "Melbourne Age" writing on June 23rd says:—

The long chase after the two Kenniffs has been brought to a successful conclusion. To-day the Commissioner of Police received a telegram from the authorities at Mitchell announcing that the Kenniffs had been captured. The police came upon the tracks of the Kenniffs' horses, but lost them through a mob of sheep passing over the tracks. A farmer named Eden, five miles from Mitchell, reported that a bag of wheat had been stolen from his shed on Saturday night. The police followed the tracks of two unshod horses from this shed into the scrub, where a bag had been placed on the ground and horses allowed to feed from it. The tracks of two men were also seen. A party of police consisting of Constables Tasker, Meston, Scanlon and Cramb left Mitchell at 3 o'clock this morning to follow up these tracks, and before sunrise the Kenniffs were captured at a spot five or six miles from Mitchell, in the sandalwood scrub.

Constable Tasker and his party crept up to the Kenniffs' camp with their boots off, and completely surprised them. When called on to surrender they ran away, but Constable Cramb shot their two horses dead. They had four horses in camp there with riding saddles on, and one with a pack saddle. Pat Kenniff was without arms, but each had a bandolier of cartridges, and Jammy Kenniff had near by two rifles, both of which were loaded. The police chased Paddy Kenniff, and fired several shots at him. He fell without being hit, and was captured.

Constable Cramb followed Jimmy through the scrub and fired several shots at him, but missed. After handcuffing Paddy Kenniff, Constables Scanlon and Meston and two black trackers chased Jimmy, but could not sight him in the scrub. Constables Tasker and Cramb meanwhile held Paddy. After about five minutes Jimmy appeared on the brow of a hill with two rifles in his hand. Tasker called on him to surrender, but he ran away, and Cramb then fired at him. The police pursued, and continued the search in the scrub for half an hour without success. They then packed up all the things in the Kenniffs' camp and proceeded along the road for two miles, when Jimmy again appeared in the bush. Constables Tasker and Cramb and the two trackers again gave chase, and got within 100 yards of the fugitive, when Cramb fired again, and Tasker called on him to surrender. He replied, "I'll surrender if Paddy is not shot. I am tired of this life." Tasker assured him that the police would not shoot if he surrendered, and Jimmy then put his rifles down. Paddy was brought up, and when he appeared Jimmy, who stood out a little distance from the rifles, walked over to the police without the arms and surrendered.

The police found in the camp two revolvers (loaded) a bag and a half of wheat, about 25 lb. of flour, some tea, sugar billycans, a plucked fowl, some Johnny cakes and a lot of wearing apparel

It was thought all along that the Kenniffs would be captured by surprise, as they were. It is now being pointed out that the Crown has not a strong case against them, the evidence of the murders being merely circumstantial, and meagre at that. The Kenniffs must have had a very cold experience in camping out, as the thermometer at Charleville this morning went down to 28 deg.

The Kenniffs family, consisting of father and four sons, Thomas, Patrick, James and John, left the Richmond River district of New South Wales several years ago, and selected a piece of land on Carnarvon Station, near Mitchell, on the Maranoa River, Queensland. Here they soon accumulated a large herd of cattle, but made themselves particularly obnoxious to the owners of surrounding cattle runs in the process. They were constantly in hot water with station managers and the police, who were called upon by stock owners to protect their interests. At the beginning of March the three brothers, Thomas, James and Patrick, who were found driving a number of cattle, were called upon to produce a way bill, and not being able to comply with the law in this respect a fine of £40 was imposed upon them. They then defied law and order altogether, and on 10th March burned a part of an outstation belonging to Merrivale Station. Later they stuck up a Chinese and a contractor, and robbed the latter of his horses and camp utensils. For this they were pursued by Mounted Constable Doyle and Mr. Dhalke, the manager of Carnarvon Station, and a black tracker. The pursuers came up with the desperados at Meteor Downs, and endeavoured to arrest them. Doyle arrested James Kenniff, and was about to handcuff him, when the other two opened fire, shooting Dhalke, and presumably killing him, for he dropped from his saddle. The tracker gallop on, and met a fencer, who return with him, but could find no traces of either Constable Doyle or Mr. Dhalke, who had apparently been carried off by the men. The country being very rough the search by the police was slow, but several days afterwards Constable Doyle's horse was found carrying two saddlebags filled with charred human bones and ashes, which are supposed to have been the remains of Doyle and Dhalke. Later a spot was discovered where the bodies had apparently been cut up and burned.

Thomas Kenniff who had been with his two brothers when the shooting of Doyle and Dhalke took place, was arrested, along with his father and his brother John, while they were evidently trying to obliterate the tracks of the two desperate men who were being searched for. A Government reward was offered, and a strong cordon of police was placed around that part of the country where the bushrangers were known to be in hiding with the result that the two fugitives have at last been hunted down.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

THE QUEEN AND AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, June 28.—Her Majesty the Queen has asked Sir Edmund Barton to express her warm thanks for the Common-wealth's loyal sympathy, so generously given to her and other members of the Royal Family, at a time of much trouble and anxiety.

THE KING AND THE GERMAN NAVY.

MESSAGE SIGNALLED TO THE FLEET.

The following message, addressed by King Edward to the Kaiser William upon his being made an Admiral of the German Navy, was signalled yesterday to the German fleet lying off Kiel:—"I am deeply touched by your kind thought, I am proud to be an Admiral of your fleet".

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS AT SEA.

Many home-coming steamers celebrated the Coronation joyously, calculating the moment when the King would be crowned. On arrival in port the news of His Majesty's illness was learned.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, June 28.—The Conference of Colonial Premiers will be formally opened on Monday, when Mr. Chamberlain will shortly address the colonial representatives. The proceedings throughout are to be confidential. During the first week the Conference will sit for two days. Afterwards it will meet much more frequently. A strong effort will be made to complete the work of the Conference expeditiously. Sir Edmund Barton will not commence any negotiations with the cable companies on behalf of the Commonwealth until the Conference shall have first discussed the question of ocean telegraphy which is on the agenda paper.

PRISONERS RETURNING FROM ST. HELENA.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

London, June 28.—Four hundred and seventy-eight Boer prisoners on the island of St. Helena have signed allegiance to the British Crown they marched to the harbour, carrying Union Jacks and headed by a band, and embarked for South Africa amid a scene of immense enthusiasm.

GREAT FIRE AT CAPE TOWN.

London, June 28.—A large fire, which occurred yesterday in the heart of Capetown, destroyed the offices of the South African Mutual Insurance Company. Fletcher's and Dix's offices, and several other buildings were also gutted.

THE SINKING OF A GERMAN GUNBOAT.

THE FIRSBY RELEASED.

London, June 28.—The British steamer Firsby which sank a German gunboat and was detained on the Kaiser's orders has been released, the captain having been acquitted of all blame in connection with the matter.

EARL FITZ-WILLIAM'S ESTATE.

The estate of the late Earl Fitz-Williams has been valued at £3,000,000.

LORD HOPETOUN'S RESIGNATION.

SUCCESSOR NOT YET CHOSEN.

London, June 28.—Lord Hopetoun's successor as Governor-General of Australia has not yet been chosen. Lord Tennyson, the Governor of South Australia, will administrate after July 14.

LORD HOPETOUN AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

AN UNFORTUNATE GIFT OF CHAMPAGNE, DISORDERLY SCENES.

A Melbourne paper dated June 25th states.—The distribution to-day among the unemployed with families, of 300 bottles of champagne, donated by Lord Hopetoun, was attended by unpleasant features. A suburban brewery had supplemented his Excellency's gift with six barrels of beer, and as no restriction was placed upon the consumption of the beer a large number of men were attracted to the spot, and indulged to excess, with the result that when the distribution of the champagne commenced much confusion was caused by the conduct of a number of intoxicated men who threatened that if they were not given champagne, they would smash up the whole show. As the police failed to calm the excitement the announcement was made that no more champagne would be distributed until to-morrow, This gave rise to another angry scene which was kept up till nightfall. A number of those who received champagne quickly disposed of it to hotel-keepers and others at 4s. and 5s. per bottle

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

ARREST OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

RELEASE SECURED.

London, June 28.—The French gunboat Suchet has returned from Cartagena, the capital of the Bolivian State of Colombia, to La Guayra, the Venezuelan port which was lately bombarded during a revolutionary outbreak. The commander of the German gunboat Falke which had been temporarily entrusted with French interests at La Guayra reported to the French commander the arrest by the Venezuelan authorities of seven French traders, in order to force them to pay duties which they had already paid to the revolutionists. The German commander also reported that the release of the prisoners had been refused. The Suchet forthwith trained her guns on the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, with the result that the release of the prisoners was effected within an hour.

A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE PEACE THANKSGIVINGS.

THE "Japan Herald" says:—It must occur to some—perhaps a minority—in reading the announcement that the King and Queen are going to St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday to return thanks to God for the restoration of peace, that it would be much more to the purpose to return thanks to Lord Kitchener, his assistants, and to the Boer leaders, who have actually had a good deal more to do with the desired consummation than God. It is the old barbarous conception of the Deity as a partizan over again. The Boers were equally convinced that God was on their side, but whether they will now admit that they must have been mistaken and that God was after all on the side of the bigger battalions and the deeper purse, remains to be seen. At least it is safe to assert that they will not secretly feel over-pleased at the restoration of peace in favour of the British, and will probably attribute the circumstance to the temporary ascendancy of the devil rather than to the act of God. It is always a source of bewilderment to the mind not restricted to a single theological groove since childhood, to understand the precise concentration which reconciles—or claims to reconcile—the orthodox believer to inconsistencies of the grossest description. Of all brands of conceit, religious conceit is the most profound, for the only assumption on which creeds can flourish appears to be that everybody outside the boundaries of the sect is in spiritual darkness; and however blandly the modern pastor may find it necessary to speak of his opponents—thanks originally not to religious tolerance but to the demands of modern politeness—the underlying inference must be in the direction indicated. In the particular case under review, the orthodox view of the war at home obviously is that God, for his own good purpose, saw fit to allow it, and we do not think we are far short of the mark when we add that the same orthodox view finds exceeding solace in the reflection that God's purpose must surely have been the extension of the British dominion in South Africa for the ultimate benefit of all mankind, but primarily of the British. To suggest that an omnipotent and benevolent Diety might have promoted the same end at the cost of less human suffering is at once denounced as rank blasphemy. However, though Lord Kitchener is regarded as of merely secondary importance as a factor contributing to the conclusion of the war, he is not to be entirely ignored, we are pleased to note. Already King Edward has telegraphed his congratulations both to him and Lord Milner, and has recommended the Commons to grant the former the comfortable sum of £50,000, which, after all, is more to the point than empty thanks.

THE FAR EAST.

THE LOSS OF THE CHINESE CRUISER KAICHIH.

EXPLOSION OF HER MAGAZINE.

THE Nanking correspondent of the "Shanghai Mercury" telegraphed on June 22nd:—To-day at about noon the magazine of the Chinese cruiser Kaichih a fourthrate armoured war-vessel exploded, and in a moment all hands but two were blown into eternity. She went up like a fire-cracker and all was over.

The Japanese vessel Ai Hia was passing close by and all those on deck were badly splashed, but no one was injured. A large shot nearly fell on the sampan of Wung Chang, the compradore. There were three sampans just starting for the shore full of Chinese sailors, but these were blown up and all killed. Great pieces of iron and wood were thrown clean on shore. The shock was plainly felt in the city four or five miles off, and perhaps further. The cause of the explosion is not known. Much glass was broken at the port. The two survivors were found clinging to planks from the wreckage, and they are not very severely injured. The waves caused by the explosion were very high. The captain and twenty odd men were ashore and thus escaped sudden death.

Captain Minning of the steamer Meishun, states that when the Meishun was approaching Nanking, a huge cloud of fire and smoke was seen to rise near Nanking, followed immediately by a report in the distance as of a big gun having been discharged. On arriving at Nanking it was found that an explosion had occurred on board the Chinese cruiser Kaichi. The vessel is a total wreck and all lives are believed to have been lost. The cruiser sank stern first at her mooring, but her stern is supposed to be resting on the bottom as her bow-spirit is out of the water being kept in that position by her moorings.

The U. S. cruiser Helena had all her boats out, but it is believed no one was rescued. The wreckage afloat consisted chiefly of small pieces of wood and some burned clothing only. Half an hour later the Meihun passed through a dense cloud of gun-powder smoke.

The Kaichi is a sistership to the Kienwei and had a crew of 250 men on board.

AFFAIRS IN KWANGSI.

THE REBELLION DYING OUT.

A correspondent of the "China Mail" writing from Kweilin on June 14th, states,—

In spite of the many reports that this city is nearly in the hands of the rebels, I am happy to state that nothing is farther from the truth. From many inquiries, I have not found a single person here who has any knowledge at all of any rebels anywhere in this neighbourhood. The tales are more than idle; they are mischievous. For what aim or object they have been invented I fail to see, except it be to embarrass the Chinese Government.

Concerning Liuchow (or Lauchau), there is also no truth that it has fallen to the rebels. That district is reported clear, except for some bands of robbers. And I doubt whether there has ever been much more than this. In any case, there is no rebellion there.

Then again, as regards Nanning, I am in a position to state that that city is perfectly safe now. It was attacked some time ago, but the attacking force has apparently retired Westward in the direction of Lungchow. From that district, serious news is to hand. The Commissioner of Customs there has telegraphed that more troops are absolutely necessary to put down the rebels. The French Consul has also made representations. It is also stated that offers of aid have been made by the French, but have been declined by the Chinese.

About the state of affairs at Yulinchee (or Watlamchau) I do not know anything. But readers of news ought to be careful to distinguish between the different centres of trouble in Kwangsi, which probably have no direct connection, except it be general discontent plus official incompetence,

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Against the disturbances in some parts of the province must be put some marks of progress. The Yi Yung Hsioh Tang is just about to begin a new year, with a large number of students. The government is prepared to take 220 men, selected by examination from all parts of the province. A competitive examination has recently been held, at which over a thousand presented themselves. The large majority of places have been allotted but some are reserved for applicants from the four Western prefectures, men from there not having been able to compete on account of the disturbed state of the country. The staff for teaching is entirely Chinese and a partly Western education is to be imparted. It is just three years since the College was first opened, but I do not think that it has fulfilled the expectations of its first promoters. Perhaps a more prosperous career is now to open. All well-wishers for progress will rejoice if this is the case, Like so many things Chinese, it has been handicapped by false economy in the past, inefficient teachers being cheaper on paper than the really qualified. One would hope that this shortsighted policy had come to an end, but I fear that is too good to be realised,

THE RISING IN SOUTH-WEST CHIHLI.

A correspondent at Tientsin under date of 13th June, writes to the "North China Daily News"—

"To-day I received a letter from a foreign colleague now in the south-west district of this province, who reports that the whole district is quiet; rebels have laid down their arms and returned to their villages, excepting the leader Ching who has gone into the region west of Kuangtsung with a few followers. The soldiers have behaved well, looting having been put down with a firm hand. In one instance a captain was executed for stealing a horse, and the soldiers are not allowed to enter villages. It is the impression of some who ought to know that these anti-Yuan dispatches are sent with a purpose Yuan has many enemies. The so-called official dispatches from Nanking and Tsaochiang were false if not forgeries.

FRESH TROUBLES PROBABLE IN CHIHLI.

The "Shanghai Mercury" says—It is reported that the local mandarins have received a Paotingfu telegram to the effect that Ching Tingpao, the ringleader in the recent outbreaks in South-west Chihli, who is reported to have been slain in a battle, is still alive and is now endeavouring to rally his scattered followers in order to raise the standard of rebellion again.

A TAOTAI BESIEGED.

According to the "Tientsin Chih Pao," Yuan Taotai, of the Tsting-Ho Intendancy of Chihli province, who was recently ordered by Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to disperse by peaceable means if he could, the insurgents of the district of Weihsien—one of the rebellious hsiens of south-west Chihli—went not many days ago to a mud-walled village of that district to persuade the inhabitants there to throw down their arms peaceably and submit themselves to the Viceroy, who would be mercifully inclined if they promptly gave up their firearms to the Government. The villagers invited Yuan Taotai who had only a small guard of some fifty men, into their village, which is a large one, containing a population of over 2,000, and having made him enter one of their headman's house besieged it, and refused to allow the official and his bodyguard to leave the place alive unless he gave them a written document granting their headmen and their families pardon and life. All the headmen of the village had joined the rebels with the adult population of the place, and Yuan Taotai had proclaimed that all the inhabitants of the village would be pardoned with the exception of their headmen Yuan Taotai was then entrapped into the village with the above result. From last accounts says the paper, Yuan Taotai had not yet left that village.

MINING RIGHTS IN SZECHUAN.

The competition for mining rights in Szechuan province, according to the "Sinwenpao," appears to be a keen one on the part of French capitalists. It would seem that by the energy of certain British merchants they had obtained rights for the mining of certain coal and mineral deposits in six districts of Szechuan province, while French merchants had succeeded in obtaining mining rights in only two districts. This is reported to have been a matter of great dissatisfaction to the latter, with the result that they have asked their Consul at Chungking to go to Chengtu to remonstrate with Viceroy Kuei for his seeming partiality to the British.

THE INSURRECTION IN CHANGCHOU, FUKIEN PROVINCE.

An official dispatch received by the local mandarins from Amoy reports that the insurgents of Changchou prefecture, Fukien province, who had been threatening the city of Changchou for the past three months, have dispersed at last, after a considerable number of pour-parlers with the new Taotai, Ho. As the insurgents had obtained what they demanded, namely, the dismissal of the Manchu Taotai, Yung, whose extortions had been the chief cause of the insurrection; the remission of some of the newly imposed taxes; and pardon for the principal offenders, there remained but little difficulty to get the insurgents to disperse to their homes, especially as Ho Taotai had with him over 5,000 troops, more than a-half of whom, well-armed and equipped, had been sent over from Foochow to reinforce him.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. PATERSON'S WATER COLOURS.

MADAME ALBANI'S CONCERT.

"PHEDRE" AT THE GARRICK.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

A VISIT to Teneriffe has made a colourist of Mr. Paterson, or, rather, has developed the colour-sense which he must always have had. His contributions to the Old Water-Colour Society showed him an artist with a fine sense of design in landscape, but with a tendency in colour to the greyness of his own northern capital. The Teneriffe drawings, on view at 5, Old Bond-street, mark a district and welcome advance. They are mostly low in tone, but rich and even luxuriant in colour, and always more or less decorative. No 37 is typical of the painter's quality. It is a bit of confused landscape, by a dull sea, under a greyed sky, but it is a fine study of values and an exercise of rich colour. The bit of red-tiled roof, the shoots of fleshy cactus, with their varied greens, and the duller greens of grass and trees, show out of what simple material a true artist can make a picture. Richness of colour, largeness of treatment, a blotesque style, give effect to No. 28, with the lapis blue of its water, the blobby trees, the broad expanse of roadway, dashed with sunlight and crossed by moving figures. There is nothing little or tedious in this painter's art. He has a fine feeling for masses of colour, and gets repose and contrast with their aid. We see this in No. 30, "The Gate of the Hills," with its white and tone white house fronts, Italian almost in their baldness, the drift of mist across the hills, and the snowy summit in the distant background. In No. 26 he varies his colour scheme, but still relies on mass and contrast. Here it is the dull red-tiled roofs of the little town well in the foreground, as we look down and beyond them on the white-washed walls of the church. Once again he secures the same effect, "Santa Cruz," No. 41, where his foreground is featureless, a tract of red-brown earth or rock, but the windmill beyond is seen with light and shadow on it under a sky full of light and of drifting cloud. His seascapes, of which there are several, are less successful. They are of troubled water all waves breaking over a pier—No 46—sea rushing in and up against cliffs—No. 33—or surging round breakers—No. 18; but his sea has no real movement in it, and the effect sought is missed. Nothing on these walls is much finer than No. 5 "Puerto Orotavo," with its broad stretch of foreground filling two-thirds of the drawing, seen in shadow under the branching tamarisk beyond it a belt of foaming sea, and further still, the confused cluster of the houses of the port, dashed with sunlight or lost in shadow This collection shows how appreciably the painter has advanced in his art gaining in definiteness in range of colour, in concentration, and consequently in effect.

It is more than a change, it is a contrast, to pass from this Scotch art, with its breadth and decorative feeling to M. Cassier's water-colours at the Holland Gallery in Gafton-street. This painter has one or two Maris subjects, such as "The Return of the Fishing Boats," No. 5; but his true feeling is for the quaint costumes of his countrymen, and for their very pronounced and interesting types. Mr. Boughton introduced us to such subjects many years ago. M. Cassiers' is less subtle colour; these drawings have colours rather than colour—they have indeed something of the challenge of the poster. As studies of costume they are accurate and admirable. Zeeland national dress is illustrated in four cartoons, Nos. 14-17, and the artist enjoys himself painting these Dutch doll figures, with their ballooned skirts, their quaint close-fitting head gear, their kerchiefs, their sabots, their very practicable umbrellas. He makes the most of the cumbrous figures, and a good deal of the faces and the poses. In some of the smaller drawing, notably in "Village on the Zuyderzee," No. 34, he gives the character of the place as well as of the people, and there is feeling for atmosphere and for distance in Evening in Gelderland," No. 30, there is very little variety on his work and very little subtlety in his colour. Not a few visitors to the Royal Academy have wondered why Mr. Alfred Gilbert, by general assent one of the greatest of English sculptors, goes unrepresented. One of the chief reason, if we mistake not, is not far to seek. Mr. Gilbert was on the "Hanging Committee." Some years ago, when he served in this capacity, he placed an important work from his own hand in a relatively unobserved corner. The "revisers," however, moved it into the centre. Thereafter comment was heard on the sculptor "looking after his own interests." Here probably we have the explanation of Mr. Gilbert's absence. Nor to the Surrey Art Circle has he sent two promised pieces. But there is yet time, and may be a second "Broken Shrine" will within the next week or two appear at the Continental Gallery.

Madame Albani had a very large audience for her Coronation Concert given at the Albert Hall on Saturday. And so old a favourite of the public deserved it. Also the progamme was a little more interesting than such things usually are, and there was the additional attraction of a male voice choir of 500 voices, under Mr. Riseley, who had come from Bristol expressly to take part. It seems a pity that their share in the concert was, after all, so small, but they gave an excellent performance of the "Bacchus" chorus from Mendelssohn's "Antigone," and also joined Mr. Santley in Grieg's Olav Trygvason. Lady Halle had been announced, but she had not, we believe, arrived in England. Mr. Santley, in admirable voice, gave a fine performance of an air from Handel's Ottone; Mr. Rumford sang young Mr. Randegger's Coronation hymn. Great and still greater (the chorus joining in the refrain); Miss Adela Verne played, and Madame Clara Butt won enthusiastic applause and a couple of recalls for Dr. Elgar's new setting of Mr. A. C. Benson's poem, Land of Hope and Glory, a fine effort, towards the close of which the composer has introduced a strain from his military march on D. This march, by the way, also recurs in Dr. Elgar's forthcoming Coronation Ode. Another novelty, though less warmly received, was an addition to the already plentiful list of Coronation marches. It is from the pen of Mr. Coleridge Tailor, and is suggested, it appears, by Walt Whitman's Ethiopia Saluting the the Colours. Madame Albani, in excellent voice, sang an air from Mozart's Il re Pastore, Massent's L'Extase de la Vierge, and the solo part in the National Anthem. The prima donna, who has already placed on record her affection for God Save the King, has volunteered to sing the solo verse at the Corporation luncheon to be given to the King and Queen at the Guildhall next Thursday.

We spent a reverent and gloom-distilling evening at the Garrick on Friday, when Sarah Bernhardt undertook to prove to her own and our entire satisfaction her powers in classical drama. Racine's five acts of beautiful alexandrines in "Phedre" inevitably lose something of their dramatic grip when presented on the stage by the inaervention of the gods in this mythological story incestuous passion and mere human jealousy. The illusion, too, is with difficulty sustained as one watches and listens to the company that one has associated with all that is modern and Gallic in the disguise more or less of the ancient mimes. There is an imaginative, if not an actual yearning for a stone seat and the open air and the Attican tongue. But for all this Sarah Bernhardt thrilled and enchained an audience, who perhaps felt no previous leanings towards rigorously classical ideals and who at all events greeted every "recit" with rapturous applause. If Madame Bernhardt desired to show us, in case we had forgotten it, that, and she choose, she can assume the mantle of the great Rachel with the most complete success, her wish was gratified. There is perhaps no part in which she is so wholly admirable as that of Phedre. Apart from her genius for managing the verses, her method of prefacing with studied calm the Pelion on Ossa monuments of rhetoric and passion is as electrifying as it is artful. The voice of the pathetic little child which is at one end of her compass may grow rather wearisome, but the flashes of intensity hold the secret of a perpetual surprise. M. Magnier imparted a fervour and horror to the speeches of Hippolyte that won him deserved applause, and, though somewhat hampered by the lilt of the lines, he escaped being absolutely swamped by the sea of alexandrines. M. de Max badly embodied the preconceived notion of Theseus, and was not always very successful in the part of reciter, which every player of Racine is forced to assume. He had, however, a certain dignity which was not without its effect. M. Piron, with ghastly blood upon his face which had seemingly congealed in a thin streak with a consideration he had no right to expect, achieved a distinct success in the overwhelming "recit de Theramene." Whether the censor's spell of activity would or would not have moved him to action, had that been possible, in the matter of "Phedre" is a point that is not relatively of such moment as the excellence of its performance.

Herr Nikisch gave his final concert at Queen's Hall this week. Again there was not so large an audience as the eminent conductor of the Gewandhaus Leipsic ought to have attracted. Herr Nikisch indeed, would have done far better if he had come at a less busy period of the year, if his charges for seats had more nearly approached the modest scale in force in Germany, and if he had devoted his programmes mainly to the works of the romantic school, in the direction of which he has chiefly gained his fame. A considerable portion of the scheme was allotted to Wagner, including the prelude to the third act, the Dance of Apprentices, the Processional March, and Homage to Hans Sachs from "Die Meistersinger," and the Death March from the last section of the "Ring." Herr Nikisch has his own views as to the interpretation of Wagner's music, and they are interesting, even if they differ to a certain extent from those of the special Wagner conductors. The most effective performance of the afternoon was that of the "Der Freischutz" overture the romanticism of which seemed especially to appeal to Herr Nikisch. He also directed a very fine rendering of Schubert's Symphony in C, in the interpretation of which he indulged less than usual in striking contrasts, and kept more strictly to the recognised tempi. Nevertheless, as might have been expected, the scherzo suited him best, and it was enthusiastically applauded, while at the conclusion of the symphony he was recalled again and again. Why a supposed "Suite" by Bach, arranged for strings by Bachrich, should have been included in such a programme is not at all clear. Herr Sigismund Bachrich, a Hungarian musician, who in early life in the sixties was a journalist (and at one time an apothecary) in Paris, was afterwards a member of the Hellmesberger and the Rose String Quartets. He is now a veteran professor at the Vienna Conservatoire, and is the composer of a good deal of chamber music and of several comic operas and operettas. He is a capital violinist, and is esteemed to be an excellent musician. He has taken the prelude and a gavotte from the sixth of Bach's violin sonatas, and a slow movement from the third of the same series, and has arranged them for an orchestra of strings. The piece was very well rendered, but considering the limited time at Herr Nikisch's disposal it is a pity he did not choose a composition more suitable to the occasion.

Mr. Tree revived "Trilby" on Saturday night at "Her Majesty's" to an audience so appreciative that it will not be surprising if he should find other opportunities this summer of putting it into his play bill in addition to the Saturday matinee on the 3rd of July already announced. The part of Du Maurier's wayward heroine was taken by Miss Lily Brayton, and in this, the most ambitious of the roles she has yet assumed, she did her work very well; especially in the first act, when in military cap and coat she made a fascinating little figure, and just hit off the right mixture of apparent effrontery and real modesty which makes the charm of Trilby, the model for "the Altogether." Mr. Tree's powers are not very severely taxed by the part of Svengali but such chances as the characterisation of the conventional stage mesmerist afforded him he made the most of, in the manner that every London playgoer remembers when "Trilby" first took the stage. The parts of the three art students, Little Billee, the Laird, and Taffy, were played by Mr. Norman Thorpe, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. Oscar Asche respectively. It cannot be said that they bring the atmosphere of Paris studio across the footlights, as Du Maurier succeeded in introducing the reader of his novel into the actual "joie de vivre" of his Quarteer Latin of pious memory; but that is perhaps less their fault than that of the adapter of the novel, Mr. Potter, if indeed it be not of the nature of the case that much of the elusive charm of the litterery page should be lost in the process of actual theatrical representation. But if we are less than ever likely to comprehend in England the American enthusiasm for "Trilby," we are grateful to Mr. Tree for renewed opportunities of seeing a play that has as yet lost none of its powers of attraction.

Madame Jade Hading, whose engagement at the Coronet drew to an end last week chose for representation at Thursday's performance Emile Augier's "L'Adventuriere," a comedy which provides in the titlerole a varied and effective part which Madame Hading played with subtle skill and effect. Briefly the scene is laid in Padua in the sixteenth century, and the plot is based upon the efforts of Clorinde, the actress and adventuress herself, and her brother, Don Annibal, a hearty scoundrel of feeble courage and cunning, to entrap into marriage the susceptible old gentleman Monte-Prade, efforts which are with difficulty foiled by Monte-Prade's son Fabrice, newly arrived in the conventional manner after a long absence, and unrecognised. The part of Clorinde as the play proceeds is marked by very varied emotion; her partnership with her scoundrelly brother, her skill in struggling to retain the affection of Monte-Prade when she is unmasked by Fabrice, her mood of fickle avarice when she meditates abandoning her prospects with Monte-Prade for the chase of a fictitious German nobleman, and the sincere moments of shame and passion after she falls in love with Fabrice, and in the dialogue with her sister Celie—all this covers a wide field of emotion, and it is all realised by Madame Hading with remarkable sureness and fidelity. Of the other characters, M. Marquet was excellent and dignified throughout as Fabrice, while Don Annibal was played with admirable zest and snap by M. Mondos. As a foil to Clorinde, Madame Rene Sauer adopted perhaps a trifle too staccato a primness as the maiden Celie, but her performance was none the less of high merit. The "unities" are stern fare for the playgoers of today; all praise to the players who can efface such considerations by their own intrinsic talent.

Herr van Rooy did not have so large an audience as he deserved at St. James's Hall and indeed it is a great pity that this excellent vocalist left his recital till so late in the concert season. However, those who were present could enjoy a most interesting programme, for the most part admirably rendered. For although best known in London as a great Wagnerian artist, Herr van Rooy long ago gained celebrity in Germany as a lieder singer. The concert commenced with Schumann's setting of Heine's Dichterliebe the sixteen songs being sung in accordance with the present-day fashion, off the reel. As a trial of endurance (to the audience, as well as to the singer) this may have its advantages, although it is very doubtful if Schumann himself ever contemplated a practically uninterrupted performance of the whole series. Many of the songs, such, for example, as the "Month of May," and "The Rose and the Lily," have, of course, long been popular in separate form, and the complete cycle has more than once of late been attempted by vocalists. The "Dichterliebe" date from 1840, Schumann's "year of song" although they were not published till four years later. They were dedicated to Frau Schroder-Devrient, a "notable fact," as a German critic has remarked, "to those who know how matchless was that celebrated singer's rendering of the more recitative class of songs." Although towards the end there may have been some unavoidable signs of fatigue of voice, they were all very finely rendered yesterday by Herr van Rooy, especially as to the popular "Ich grolle nicht," which was encored, and the eleventh and thirteenth of the series, namely, the lieder known as "Ein Jungling liebt ein Madchen," and "Ich hab im Traum geweinet." Then, after a pianoforte piece for Herr Friedberg, Herr van Rooy sang some more of Schumann's songs, the "Wer machte dich so krank" being very finely interpreted, and some lieder by Schubert

LORD NORTHCOTE AT SHOLAPUR.

OPENING A NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR JULY, 15.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor (Lord Northcote) to-day opened the new High School at Sholapur. His Excellency who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary and Captain Crawford, was met at the station by Mr. Maconochie, Collector, Mr. Kennedy, Judge, Mr. Milsom, Executive Engineer; Mr. Painter, Assistant Collector, Mr. Vevers, Resident Engineer.; Doctor Shaw, Rao Bahadurs Thakar and Dasputre, Rao Saheb Warad, Mr Vithal Tikaji, Mr Adarjee Cursetjee, Mr. Narotam Morarji, Rao Bahadur Hanmandas Singi, Khan Bahadur Pir Mohamed Daffedar, Mr. Aban Saheb, Mr. Hirachand Gulabchand, and others. His Excellency drove to the new Hight School and received addresses from the Municipality and Local Board, and after-hearing an account of school, replied as follows.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

It is with great pleasure that I receive the expression of your loyal sentiments towards his Majesty the King-Emperor, and I know that Sholapur sympathises as deeply as any other portion of India in H.M.'s illness, and that he has your earnest wishes for his early and complete restoration to health and strength, which, I rejoice to say, now seems well nigh improved. I have also to thank you for your kind welcome to myself, and to assure you of the pleasure it gives me to be with you to-day. It is in no spirit of conventionality that I say this the past five years have been years of unprecedented calamity and trial to this Presidency and Sholapur has had its full share of suffering. We trust that a brighter cycle of seasons may speedily come, though at present my colleagues and I cannot but feel grave anxiety as to the condition of many large areas in Bombay and its adjoining Native States. So great have its difficulties been that Government could hardly have coped with them at all had it not been for the

LOYAL AND SYMPATHETIC SPIRIT

in which European and natives worked in so many instances together thereby laying, I feel convinced, the firm foundation of permanent goodwill to one another. Of course, in a campaign against plague and famine mistakes are as likely to occur as they are in a strictly military struggle—indeed there is some analogy between the South African war, now so, happily concluded, and the first plague measures adopted by the than Bombay Government which you criticise unfavourably in your address. In both instances the strength of the opposition to be encountered was underestimated and summary suppression was believed to be practicable. In both instances a change of tactics was tried, and though the parallel is unhappily not complete, since plague has still to be contended with, Government are glad to learn that their modified plague policy is in harmony with the general sentiments of their people, on whose active co-operation they must rely if this disease is ever to be eradicated. Whilst your address fully acknowledges the pecuniary help the Bombay Government has been able to extend to you, you naturally call attention to the financial difficulties of your position, which plague and famine have so largely helped to bring about. You tell me the Municipality wishes to spend money on works of sanitation, and I heartily rejoice to hear it. I confess I anticipated the corollary to your request, viz., a loan from Government upon favourable terms. If the Municipality will make the request; formally, we will carefully consider it. I cannot speak more positively till the general prospects of the year throughout the Presidency are assured, and we have had of late to make such frequent appeals to the Government of India for financial assistance, which have been very generously responded to, that my colleagues and I have to be cautious when pecuniary help is asked for at our hands.

THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

The other main question raised in your address is your suggestion that your Municipality should elect a non-official president as its head. Sholapur occupies at present same position in regard to this question as every other mofussil town, Poona, excepted,—the loss of whose excellent president we have just been called on to deplore. Your grievance is not, therefore special to yourselves, but this is no reason why you should not put it forward, and I should certainly not be disposed to treat Sholapur less sympathetically than Lord Harris did. I understand that up to 1892 you had a non-official president appointed by Government on the recommendation of the district officers. When in 1891 the Municipality brought the claim before Lord Harris which you advance to-day, his answer was that Government would be disposed to view the requset with favour if it met with unanimous, or practically unanimous, support. But no such evidence has hitherto been forthcoming onthe contrary, when the non-official president resigned his office in 1892 party feeling, I am informed, ran so high that the Collector had to be appointed president. You will not, therefore, be surprised if I lay down the same preliminary condition as Lord Harris, and ask you to satisfy Government, in the first instance, that you have a suitable candidate for the post, whose selection would give general satisfaction. Perhaps I may add that when I see from your address that, notwithstanding the hard times, you have built this Ripon Hall, a new high school, and that you are commencing a new vegetable market it seems to me that, even without a non-official president, your Municipal affairs have been and are being well administered, as I should have expected would be the case with so able and energetic a Collector as Mr. Maconochie at your head. But Government do not wish to disparage the importance of accustoming the inhabitants of a town or locality to manage their local affairs themselves. I have, therefore, indicated the general view they would take of the question. In conclusion, I beg to thank you once more for your kind welcome, and to wish prosperity to your city and yourselves.

REPLY TO THE LOCAL BOARD.

In reply to the address from the Sholapur District Local Board, His Excellency said:—My sincere thanks are due to the members of the Sholapur District Local Board for their kind welcome to myself. I know how hardly famine and plague conditions have bit the district in common also with many others. With regard to the question of your village water-supply, you may be aware that it was determined in 1897-98 to allot a sum of Rs. 30,000 annually for five years for the purpose of improvement of village water supplies in the Presidency, but owing to financial difficulties that some has had to be suspended since 1897-98. This year we have been able to re-allot it, and your best course will be to approach your Commissioner in the first instance, and ascertain whether it is in his power to increase your grant out of his share of the money. I have, at the same time, to remind you that at the beginning of last month Government sanctioned a special allotment of Rs. 10,000 to the Sholapur District for the improvement of the water-supply, so you have not been ill-liberally treated, considering how limited our own financial resources are. The next point in your address is with respect to the three roads which you wish to see classified as provincial—that is a question upon which Government would have to consult their expert advisers, and it will be well for you to approach them formally through your Collector. The figures with which I have been supplied as to the cost of these roads to your Board do not tally at all with those mentioned in your address—an additional reason, I think, for dealing with the question in a strictly official manner.

GRANTS FOR EDUCATION.

Lastly, in reply to your request for an increased educational grant, I think I may safely say that Government confidently hope next year to be able to add substantially to their educational grants to local bodies, thanks to the liberality with which the Government of India have come to their assistance in the matter. Upon the very interesting account you have given me of the foundation and history of your high school I have but few comments to make, and they are. I am glad to think, mainly of a congratulatory character. It is clear that so far as the bulk of the population of Sholapur if concerned, you are resolved not to lay behind other portions of the Presidency in your determination is secure to your youths the best possible education; but it is with great regret that I learn that so small a number of Lingayats and Mussalmans take advantage of the apportunities afforded to them. I believe that this must constitute nearly one-half of your total population, and, if so, twenty-one names are a lamentably small number to see one your school lists. As I have just indicated in my previous speech, the present Government of India are prepared now to help more substantially in the development of education in India than has been possible for many a long year, and my colleagues and I wish to see every caste and creed in Presidency upholding Bombay's prominent eductional position amongst provincial Governments. Once more, therefore, I would appeal to Mussalman parents and to wealthy and charitable Mussalmans to make even great sacrifices to give their young co-religionists an equal educational chance with their Hindu fellow students. I hope and believe from the evidence I had in Bombay last March at the Mahomedan Educational Conference that this is to be increasingly the case in the future. Reverting to the general history of the high school, I must congratulate both its authorities and the Sholapur Municipality upon the cordial way in which they have worked together, and especially upon the liberal aid the Municipality have rendered from time to time to the high school. It is a matter of regret that your agricultural class should have failed to arouse interest for sixty per cent. of the Sholapur district population are returned in the last census as agriculturists, and more scientific cultivation of the soil if one of the most crying needs of the peoples of India. Of your poor students' fund it is a pleasure to hear, and great honour is due to those influential citizens who have established and maintained it. I hope you will find as kind friends to equip your gymnasium and playground, and as regards your request for class room furniture, if you will send in your application through the usual channel it shall be considered. I do not think Government had it before them when our present budget was being framed. In conclusion, let me heartily thank you for your welcome. I wish every prosperity to the high school.

His Excellency then declared the New High School open, and asked for a holiday for the boys.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Mr. Japanwalla has rightly complained in your issue of the 14th instant about the inactivity of the Mahomedans of this city in collecting funds for the Hedjaz Railway. There have only been two meetings, and the actual collection of funds seems to have made little progress. The gentlemen who have undertaken to collect funds are all men of influence in their respective communities but with their manyfold private engagements find little time to go about collecting money, especially when the subscribers are not over prompt in paying what they have promised. The richest sources seem to have been tapped, and there is little doubt that the promised funds will be forthcoming though somewhat tardily. It seems however surprising that an attempt has not been made to approach the masses in a very simple and practical way. I should long ago have expected to see boxes, with prominent labels and quotations from the "Koran" exhorting the faithful to give in the ways of God, placed in prominent places in all the mosques of this great city to receive funds in aid of the holy cause. I should also have expected to see the "Khatibs" after the Friday sermons reminding the congregations of their duty in this direction and the plate go round. But these simple things which appeal directly and forcibly to the masses have not been thought of. They are not difficult to organize, and I hope the managers of different mosques will think over this suggestion. Then again there is one more way of collecting funds, and it is this:—Almost every sect among the Mahomedans has a managing committee of its own. The members of these committees are custodians of the funds of the "Jamat". These funds consist partly of voluntary contributions and partly of self-imposed taxes according to time-honoured custom. Can't the committees, with consent of their own sects, part with a certain percentage of their surplus funds in furthering a scheme which is intended to facilitate their own annual pilgrimage to the holy shrines? If nothing else, at least self-interest should have prompt every orthodox Mahomedan to help the cause.—Yours, &c.,

MAHOMED VALLIBHAI MERCHANT.

Hill Road, Bandora, 16th July.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the following words of your Gujarat correspondent in your issue of June 7th, 1902:—"One can buy grey partridges and quail in the city bazaar just now, and they seem to be popular articles of food. Are sportsmen aware that demand only causes supply in the case of such animal food; that this is, presumably, the breeding season of both birds, and that Waghris trap them as a trade? Surely the Wild Birds Protection Act ought to prevent these birds being imported or exposed for sale? If it does, the course is clear. If it does not, let the Ahmedabad Municipality and Ahmedabad sportsmen pay some attention to the matter; for this is an evil calling for a drastic and speedy cure".

As an active lover of animals, it was my duty to prosecute three Waghris in this city for cruelty to captured birds, and I know from personal observation that the sufferings of the poor victims of the heartless Waghris are simply dreadful. I wonder why the Ahmedabad Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does nothing in this matter. In my opinion the wealthy Mahajan of Ahmedabad cannot do better than engage at least one Englishman as an agent to arrest and prosecute persons found guilty of cruelty to animals. There and then only they will see what prevention of cruelty to animals in right earnest really means.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Nagar Wado, Junagad, July 13.

A COLLEGE AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The subject of the desirability of a college at Surat having been taken up by two correspondents it will not be considered inappropriate if I were to write a few lines. A college at Surat is indeed a long-felt necessity, and it is a matter of wonder why the subject should not have been taken up before this. No one would ever deny the necessity of a college at Surat, if he would but take into consideration the fact that nearly 250 students or more from Surat and its neighbouring districts are now studying in the various colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. That a large number of these students, in addition to many more who are not able to prosecute their studies further, on account of insufficient means, would take advantage of a college in their midst is a fact which goes without saying. If the heirs of the rich Bohra gentleman of Rander would extend their helping hand to this laudable object by devoting, in aid of such an institution, the whole or a part of the sum, set apart by the deceased for charitable purposes, they would render a real service to the cause of education. "God helps those who help themselves'. Let the leading citizens of Surat bear this precious proverb in mind, and make some movement in the matter. If the inhabitants of Surat would but consider what a large expense they have to incur for the education of their sons outside Surat, they would not be unwilling to contribute at least a part of that sum for the maintenance of a college at Surat. May I appeal to the educated public of Surat and those gentlemen from Surat who are now residing in Bombay to take some steps in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

ACTIVITY.

B. B. AND C. I. R. PAREL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the impassible condition during the rains, of the approaches to the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., as well as the flooded and slippery condition of the new bridge over the Railway crossing. A few holes drilled through the boards all over should set the steps right: the other matter is an old complaint which could be easily removed. I am troubling you because a representation by the public about the former nuisance submitted to the Municipal and Railway authorities has so far failed to attract attention.—Yours, &c.,

JULY 15. TRIDENT.

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page

Affairs have therefore assumed their normal aspect in Changchou and vicinity and the troops from Foochow are to be sent by the end of this month back to their old quarters.

PROPOSED NEW TREATY PORTS.

The Articles of the new Commercial Treaty being negotiated between Sir J. Mackay and the Chinese Commercial Commissioners provides for the opening of a number of new Treaty ports. From last accounts gathered from native official circles the following place will most likely be the one selected;—In Chihli, or the Metropolitan province, Peking; Kuangtung province, the city of Chiangmen. (Coll; Kongmun); the above named two cities are to be opened to International trade within six months after the signing of the New Commercial Treaty, and the following eight cities are to be opened within one year after the signing of the above Treaty:—The cities of Ch'angteu and Ch'angshafu, Hunan province—the last named being the capital of that province Hsuchoufu and Chengtufu, Szechuan, the last named being the capital of the said province; Yunanfu, the capital of Yunnan province; Auchingfu (Ngankeng) the capital of Auhai province; Hukaohsien Kiangsi province at the mouth of Poyang lake, and Ho'choufoo province of Kuanghing.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ninety-third half-yearly General Meeting of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on the 20th June, Sir Juland Danvers presiding.

The Chairman, in proposing, that the Report be received and adopted, said:—

You will have observed by the Report that the Company is now working a length of 2,748 miles of railway. This will soon be extended to 2,876 miles by various short lines, one to be made at the expense and at the instance, of the Geekwar of Baroda, who is always ready to promote the interests of his State by extending its railway facilities; another by a local Company; and a third by ourselves. All these lines will answer useful purposes and be profitable to us, either by bringing traffic to our line or by securing increased economy in working. We have, as you know, been doubling our main line south of Baroda, and we are also engaged in changing the gauge of a section, forty miles in length, with the view of establishing a continuous metre-gauge connection between the Rajputana and Kathiawar systems. Our principal workshops at Bombay have also been enlarged, and more locomotives are being provided. We have thus been supplying present wants and preparing for future requirements. The Capital expenditure during the half-year under consideration amounted to £97,427, and our total Capital account on the 31st December last stood at £10,583,431, of which £7,550,300 consisted of Guaranteed Stock, and the rest of Debenture Bonds, maturing at various periods between May, 1903, and January 1909. With regard to our Revenue receipts, you will recollect that, in December last, in accordance with our usual practice of giving you the fullest and latest information in our possession, I pointed out to you that our traffic earnings had been poor for the half-year, so poor, indeed, that we could not encourage you to hope that you would receive more than the guaranteed interest as your dividend next month. I am glad that the working of the half-year turned out to be rather better than this, and that we are able to recommend an addition of 4s. per £100, making a dividend of 14s. per cent. for the half-year, thus bringing the £2rate of distribution for the whole year 1901 up to 7s. 4d. on each £100 of Consolidated Stock. I wish £6we could have done better, but the times have been against us. Never before, I believe, have

ADVERSE SEASONS

been so protracted in the Western and Central parts of India as during the last few years. The railway helped much to relieve the distress caused by this state of things, and itself profited by the abnormal traffic which existed during the worst part of the famine period, but the effects of the drought have not yet been removed, and the loss of cattle and live stock has left the agriculturalist greatly depressed and crippled. The influence of these calamities has naturally affected traffic on the railway, but the fact that we should be able to pay you 6 3-8 per cent. for so bad a year as the last, shows what may be fairly hoped for when normal conditions return. The parched earth still wants water, and we are looking expectantly for the development of the monsoon which has just broken. Whether the districts which have suffered so much can, to any great extent, be effectually and permanently protected from a recurrence of such periods of distress by the spread of irrigation works is a question for the Government to decide, and it is satisfactory to know that a commission, under the able direction of Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncreiff, R.E., who has done so much for irrigation in other parts of the world, has been investigating the subject and will soon report the results to the Government. Bombay, with its fine harbour, its splendid quays and factories, and railway facilities, has resources that qualify it to be the great and leading emporium of Indian trade, and it is lamentable that its industries and enterprise should be checked by these visitations. Compared with the corresponding half-year of 1900, the net earnings on our own line amounted to Rs. 30,77,790, as against Rs. 36,40,314, being Rs. 5,62,524 less. The gross receipts from passengers showed only a decrease of Rs. 58,081, but those from goods were Rs. 10,90,794 less. This is explained by comparing this half-year's traffic with the heavy famine traffic in grain which occurred in 1900. There was, however, an increase of above a lakh in raw cotton. On the State Lines the net earnings were Rs. 1,71,899 more than the corresponding half-year. This increase is so far to our advantage that the share of working expenses chargeable to our own line is diminished by the arrangements under which the whole working expenses of the entire system are divided between the separate sections, proportionally to the gross receipts of each.

RESULTS OF THE PRESENT HALF-YEAR.

When we last met there were indications of a revival of business in Bombay, and we hoped and expected that it would not be so slow in coming as it has been. We have been anxiously watching the weekly traffic returns for an improvement, but, as I have said, the normal rains have kept off for an unprecedented period, and agriculture and trade have not yet recovered their customary condition of prosperity. Our Agent estimates the gross earnings of this half-year on "our own line" at Rs. 87 1-2 lakhs, as against Rs. 94·92 lakhs in the first half of last year, and the expenses at an amount—Rs. 36 1-2 lakhs—almost identical with the net charge of last year, when, however, special refunds from Capital reduced the actual Revenue charge of the period by about Rs. 4 lakhs. Equality of charge now, therefore, really means a saving during the present half year. The net earnings are, consequently, expected to be Rs. 51 lakhs as against Rs. 58·44 lakhs last year; and our share of the surplus Rs. 11·90 lakhs, which, if exchange is favourable, may enable us to pay to you in January next £1 1s per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest on your Stock. On the "State Lines the gross earnings are estimated at Rs 148·10 lakhs, as against Rs. 156·39; the expenses at Rs. 61·70 lakhs, as against Rs. 65·84; and the net earnings at Rs. 86·40 lakhs, as against Rs. 90·55. It is particularly unfortunate that the general prosperity which has marked our railway for many years should be temporarily interrupted, by circumstances which no human being can control, and at a time when we are interested in showing the real value of the property which the Government can take possession of in about three years. It appears to me that the present price of our stock fails to represent the real value of the railway as a remunerative undertaking, and one cannot help regretting that the market has been influenced by the temporary depression rather than by experience of the past and confidence in the future. The Government have done well by us, and I will not deny we have done well by them. For many years they have not been called upon to pay any guaranteed interest, and we have handed over to them, as the result of working the large system in our hands during the seventeen years that have elapsed since 1884, out of the surplus net earnings in excess of guaranteed or otherwise preferential interest on Capital expended, no less than Rs. 10,49,95,601, which, at 1s. 4d. exchange, would represent about £7,000,000 sterling. During the same period, we have been paying dividends on our own Capital Stock, including the 5 per cent. guaranteed, varying from £6 7s. 1d. to £8 17s. 6d. per cent. It is disappointing to find that our stock—which even in 1901, the worst of the seventeen years, has paid £6 7s. 4d., or £1 7s. 4d. more than the 5 per cent. guarantee—is only valued in the market at from 161 to 165, whilst the purchase price of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Stock, which had received much smaller and less continuous dividends from surplus profits than those you have received, was over 174. I will not venture to predict what our prospects are for the coming half-year, but one cannot help entertaining the hope that

THREE FAT YEARS.

will follow three lean years, and that things will improve. One source of income we may expect will be favourably affected by the grand coronation ceremonies at Delhi in December, which cannot fail to attract a large concourse of people both of high and low degree and bring the traffic to our line. Referring for a moment to the annuity question, you will have observed that on Monday last an action was tried before the King's Bench Division of the High Court, in order to ascertain whether the portion of the annuity, which is deducted for the sinking fund, is legally subject to Income Tax. The trustees for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuitants were the plaintiffs in the suit, and Mr. Justice Phillimore passed judgment against them, but from what the Chairman of the Company said at the public meeting of the Annuitants held on the same day, it would appear that there will be an appeal against this decision.

I mentioned to you, at our last meeting, that our colleague, Sir William Bisset, was about to pay a visit to Bombay to confer with the Agent on the affairs of the Company. They went over the whole line together and settled various matters relating to the system worked by the Company. Sir William Bisset will now again resume his attendance at the Board Meetings and give us the advantage of his recent experience.

The Report of the Directors, with the Accounts for the half-year ended at 31st December, were received and adopted."

A Proprietor: Sir, in the course of your speech you said that the monsoon had broken. Would you kindly tell me what effect that would have? I do not know what the monsoon is. I have been looking in a dictionary, and I find it is defined as a periodical wind blowing for six months from the same quarter, and then changing and blowing for the same time from the opposite quarter. If that be so will you kindly tell me what the breaking of a monsoon is, and what the effect of it will be (Laughter).

The Chairman: It has been the absence of the monsoon that has produced the famine we have been suffering from so much. We hope and trust that this year the monsoon will visit Bombay, the monsoon being the annual rains.

Sir W. S. S. Bisset (Director): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the Chairman has mentioned to you already that, at the request of my colleagues on the Board, I paid a visit to India during the last cold weather. I had the advantage of going over the railway with the Agent, and of renewing my acquaintance (which I daresay you know is one of long standing) with the officers who represent the Company there, and who have done so much for its welfare. The subject which particularly occupied our attention was the growth of expenditure, which the Board thought was becoming somewhat higher than the normal; and we had to look into these matters and to do our best to reduce the expenditure to what I should consider a better regulated form, so that we should not be taxing the resources of any particular year more than was fair; yet never forgetting that our duty, which the Company has nobly done during so many years, is to keep the railway up to a standard—not as good as new, but of first class working efficiency. With those objects there are a great many measures in hand which involve expense. We have been obliged to undertake a very large extension and enlargement of the locomotive workshops at Bombay, and these extensions have not only cost capital money, but they have been the cause of a good deal of difficulty in the working of the locomotive department during the years when the extensions have been in progress. That stage, I am glad to say, is now passed, and the reformed workshops will, I hope, conduce to economy in the expenditure of that department in the future. Another item that the shareholders would probably be familiar with was the anxieties about the rivers. We had the great Nerbudda River with its encroachment on the south bank which had given cause for some anxiety, and the works which were undertaken for the correction of the course of the river had to be thought of, as to whether they should be enlarged and extended, or whether they should be left as they had been executed under the first design. The result of our inspections was

VERY GREAT SATISFACTION

with the results of the works which had been done, and a conclusion that a very little addition to those works would establish the bridge in a position of absolute security. These works are, I hope, by this time nearly completed. The State Railways worked by this Company are fortunate in having no engineering history, and no particular traffic history. It is a remarkable thing that the traffic of the State Railways which, as you know, connect our line with Upper India—and which used in the days when we first opened the railway to Bombay to depend upon through traffic. I may say, export traffic—has been so stimulated by the existence of that railway that while the export traffic through Bombay is very much less than it was in the eighties, the goods traffic of those lines continues to show remarkable steady and wholesome improvement. Although we are not now directly interested in those railways in the way that we were up to a couple of years ago, we are still interested in this way—that we have undertaken for the Government the management of a very large system of railways, and it is to our credit that that should be well done. (Hear, hear.) I may say upon going over the line I found that the condition of the lines is good, and that the feeling of the people towards the railways is not one of animosity, but rather the other way. A remarkable thing occurred last year, when an officer who had been selected by the Secretary of State was sent out to India to enquire into the railways and the working of them. He went to the merchants and shippers of Bombay and asked them whether they would not like to have their rates reduced. The answer he received is

A VERY REMARKABLE THING.

Whether the gentlemen who gave the answer were proper representatives or not—(they at any rate were representatives of the Chamber)—they said that they had received every consideration from the railways, and were well satisfied with the rates. That statement was made in answer to an enquiry that I had proposed to make myself; but I found this answer ready to my hand, and I did not pursue the question farther. (Hear, hear.) That is the way the merchants there viewed the operations of the railways and in their answer they included not only this railway but the Great Indian Peninsula. At Delhi, which is becoming a very large centre of railway communication in Upper India, and which is becoming more and more a market at which produce is distributed, you will observe by the map there are some dotted lines leading to Delhi, in which I hope the Shareholders of this Company will have an active interest by-and-bye. (Hear, hear.) The present is not the time to talk about extensions because it is a difficult time for any negotiations between the Company and the Government but we have every hope that the Company is going to have an extended life and that in the near future it will take up the remaining lines you see on the map there, and become the controlling railway system throughout that vast stretch of India from Bombay upto Delhi and from Bombay upto Scinde. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Makins: Are there proposed extensions now being made?

Sir W. W. S. S. Bisgset: No, Sir, they are in the state of proposed extensions only. The only one that is being made, is the short one between Baroda and Godra.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that out of the surplus profits accrued to the Company up to 31st December 1901, a dividend at the rate of 4s. per £100 on the Consolidated Stock be paid to the holders of such Stock who were registered in the Company's books on the 16th instant.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and to the company's Agent and Indian Staff were cordially carried

DOUBLE MURDER IN A COLLEGE LABORATORY.

A LECTURER AND AN ASSISTANT SHOT.

A SHOCKING occurrence is reported from Edinburgh Mr. Ivison Macadam, lecturer on chemistry at the Royal College of Surgeons, was engaged at noon, on June 24th, conducting an experiment in his laboratory at the college, and several assistants were present, when a porter of the college appeared with a rifle in his hand. No notice was taken of the incident, however, as Mr. Ivison Macadam was colonel of the brigade which was due to leave in the afternoon for London, and was attired in his full military uniform. The porter walked behind Mr Macadam and, raising the rifle, fired point blank. The bullet penetrated the body, and lodged in the wall opposite. One of the assistants, Mr. James Bell Forbes, then stepped to the telephone, but the porter turned the rifle on him and shot him. There was instantly a panic in the room and the man took advantage of it to reload his rifle. Dr. Stevenson Macadam, the dead man's brother, who was a spectator of the dreadful scene, retaining his presence of mind, coaxingly asked the murderer to hand over his rifle, as he had done enough damage for one day. The man agreed to do so, and he was secured without further trouble. All the medical skill within the college was obtained, but Mr. Ivison Macadam was found to be dead, and the assistant lingered only a few hours.

The porter is named M'Clintock, and he is a well-known volunteer marksman. He was perfectly cool when arrested and the only conjecture is that he harboured ill-feeling against Mr. Macadam in consequence of a rebuke he received for some laxity earlier in the day. A few minutes after the tragic occurrence a son appeared in his military uniform to accompany his father to London and two daughters to witness the departure of the brigade.

A student named Kirkcaldy was also fired at but was missed. Altogether five shots were fired, of which two had fatal effects.

Colonel Ivison Macadam was one of the best known volunteer officers in Scotland. In 1882, as a lieutenant, he sat at the first examination open to volunteer officers and was awarded special mention. In 1887 he presented himself for the highest-grade certificate in tactics, and was again successful. He rose to be colonel of the battalion, and on the retirement of Colonel Cranston as brigade major he was appointed to the post. Latterly on the redivision of the Forth Brigade, he was retained as brigade major of the 1st Lothians Brigade. Colonel Macadam had been appointed to command the 2nd Scottish Provisional Battalion, and it was in connection with that position that he was on the point of leaving for London. For the last six or eight years in all the camps and field-days connected with the local volunteers he had taken a most active part, his knowledge of volunteer matters in general being of a very extensive and accurate nature. He was prominent Freemason and a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

THE Coronation is likely in its way to be a good thing for London, and quite otherwise (from a mere money point of view) for other parts of the Empire. Surely the effect of this great attraction is to cause a steady stream of gold from all parts of the world, none of which will go back to its place of origin. The other day it was stated at a meeting of M.P.'s interested in India that the Coronation would cost this country £850,000 in increased pay for the Army alone. The "Melbourne Age" now caps a long tale of the woes of Australia by pointing out that the £26,000 to be spent on Mr. Barton's trip can ill be spared. That also is the tenor of a resolution passed at a meeting held in the Protestant Hall, Sydney. It will be a great harvest year for some people, at any rate, who have things to sell in the London city.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

MRS MOON, an ancient dame, who lives at the Kentish village of Rolvenden, is believed to be the only subject of the King who has seen the battle of Waterloo. The old lady is the daughter of a soldier who fought in the battle, and as a tiny child of four accompanied Wellington's army on its march from Brussels. During the progress of the fighting she sat in a baggage-wagon drawn up, with many others, behind the British lines. On Waterloo Day Mrs. Moon's photograph was presented to the King, who, through Lord Roberts, has signified his pleasure at accepting it.

A man living in London Road, Clapton, told the North London magistrate that he had been led to believe that his wife was to become a mother, and going home one night found her in bed with a baby. He had his doubts about the child, and was told by the landlady that on the day of the alleged birth a lady and gentleman called at the house with an infant, and went away without it. The child's clothing was marked "Burton." His wife was informed of the discovery, and after a violent scene she disappeared, leaving the baby behind. The applicant said he disowned the baby. What should he do with it? The magistrate advised him to take it to the work-house.

The Rev. Pierrepont Edwards, of West Mersea, Colchester, known to fame as the "fighting parson" from his service with the Essex Imperial Yeomanry, has been taking Major Rasch, M.P., to task on a point of grammatical correctness. On a postcard addressed to the member for Chelmsford he wrote:—

My dear Major Rasch,
Can you not descry
That after "to be"
Should come pronoun I?

The gallant major, not to be outdone in versification replied—also on a postcard:—

I was brought up at Eton, and so
I never learned grammer, you know,
But I'm proud to be taught
To speak as I ought
By the parson what did "sentry go."

The "New York Herald" states that Mr. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, has expressed regret to the Italian Ambassador that Rear-Admiral Crowinshield's disapproval of the Chicago court of inquiry was published. The State Department thinks that this is all the Ambassador can expect. It is rumoured that the Italian Ambassador may request an appology for the comment on Italian prisons contained in the court martial findings which grew out of the Venice incident.

A controversy is raging in San Francisco as to who is responsible for the growth of the whisky-drinking habit in that city. The sale of Scotch whisky, writes the British Consul, has increased greatly during the last few years. "A prejudice formerly existed against its use, except in the form of toddy, and several reasons are given in explanation of its growing popularity. Some say that it came into fashion with golf, others that the increase is due to the recommendations of the doctors, or that the habit was introduced by travellers from the United Kingdom. Probably all three causes have helped to bring about the present result". The use of Scotch whisky has, in fact, grown to immense proportions throughout the United States

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A letter appears in the "New York Herald" stating that a gentleman bearing a very old and distinguished title—a prince—who is in need of funds, is prepared to marry his son to any lady who is willing to pay £45,000 for the privilege of bearing the title of princess during her life time. The son is a young man aged twenty-four years and genuine applicants for his hand will be furnished with his photograph. The lady must be in a position to keep up an establishment in worthy style after marriage, and ought personally to be well educated and attractive. Nationality does not matter, but preference will be given to an American or German heiress. The age of the lady must be not more than thirty.

A trestle bridge on the South Carolina Railroad near Shelby, 250ft. long and 75ft. wide, collapsed just as a passenger train was crossing. The engine-driver, feeling the bridge giving way, opened the throttle valve and dashed on at full speed, in the hope of getting the train over before the final collapse. His prompt action saved the greater part of the train All the train reached the other side safely except one passenger car and four goods wagons which were wrecked. One passenger was killed and four seriously injured. Two of the injured were not expected to live.

The absorption of the Ardgowan and Adelphi Distilleries by the Distelleries Company of Edinburg will leave only two whisky firms outside the ring, and will render the raising of prices comparatively easy. The Distillers' Company has circularised the Ardgowan shareholders offering to take over their holdings at the par valuation of £7 per share. Shares of the former company are to be given in exchange at a valuation of £12 per share.

The steamer Nome City, from Nome, reports that the steamer Portland, of the Northern Commercial Company's fleet, was caught on the 4th inst, in an ice pack, and when the Nome City left, was being slowly carried up Behring Straits to the Arctic Ocean. The revenue cutter Thetis has gone to the rescue. The Portland has 109 passengers on board.

There are many ways of advertising, but one of the most novel is surely that adopted by an enterprising firm at Clapham Junction. They offered a present of a bassinette to the parents of the first child born on Coronation Day in Battersea, Brixton, Chelsea, Clapham, Fulham, Norwood, Putney, Tooting, Wandsworth, or Wimbledon.

King Bai Farima and his cousin, Prince Pamayaugha of the Kawai country, which adjoins Sierra Leone, arrived at Plymouth by the West African mail steamer Akoba for the Coronation. The King, who is about sixty years of age, is a Mahomedan, and has eleven wives and twenty-five children. He does not speak English, but his cousin, who is a Wesleyan, does remarkably well. In an interview the latter said the King reigned over fully a million subjects. He has long been friendly towards the British, and a few years ago, when Sierra Leone was raided by a native tribe, he came to its assistance. Falmouth is much interested in an ocean race which has just been concluded. The captains of the British ships Castor and William Mitchell and the German barque Carl, while loading grain in San Francisco, agreed to race to Falmouth, whither they were bound for orders. Leaving the Californian port together, the German vessel was soon lost sight of, but for many weeks the two English competitors sailed in close company, parting when within a few days of port. The Castor received orders for a Continental port off the Lizard, and within two hours of the William Mitchell being brought to anchor the Carl was towed into Falmouth. The voyage occupied over 100 days, and the remarkably close finish of the German vessel was hailed with cheers by the crew of her successful rival.

A case was heard recently at Paris wherein Mlle Duparc applied for a reduction of £500 from her dressmaker's bill. She complained that in one item Paquin, the dressmaker, charged £4 for merely sewing on a button, and £30 for slight alterations in a dress. Mlle. Duparc pointed out that she had paid Paquin £12,400 in four years. The case was adjourned for expert opinion.

Lady Sassoon's party for the Indian Princes was very brilliant, and everyone was admiring the beauties of the great house, with its marble statues and fine carvings, handsome enough in themselves to need no further adornment, although everywhere were banks and pillars of lovely flowers in the sweetest profusion. The well lighted rooms formed a fitting background to the gorgeous costumes of the Indians present, the precious stones worn on their quaint Oriental dresses vying in splendour with those on the dresses and on the heads of the many lovely English women there. Lady Sassoon herself wore some of the finest of any, but those worn by the Duchess of Buckingham were also very handsome. Lady Gerard looked well in blue; Lady Claud Hamilton was, as usual, one of the smartest women there Mrs. Murray Guthrie wore white, which suited her dark eyes and hair to perfection; while one of the best dressed present was Mrs. Carl Meyer, in pink, with white roses in her soft, fair hair. Lady Granby brought Lady Marjorie Manners and Miss Viola [illegible], and Miss Langtry was another of the very pretty girls. Prince Alexis Dolgorouki, who was there with the Princess, was warmly welcomed back by his many friends after his stay in Russia, where he went on diplomatic business.

A new method of cutting diamonds has just been invented at Antwerp. The diamonds are cut with eighty facets, instead of fifty-eight, and assume a spherical shape resembling a small balloon, the centre of which appears to be on fire. Great importance is attached to the invention. It is expected that it will restore prosperity to the diamond works at Antwerp, which have been greatly on the decline latter years.

WRITERS AND READERS.

WHY," it was being asked the other day, "have none of publishers been included in the list of Coronation ours"? There is certainly a feeling of disappointment ong the publishers as a community at what they ard as an omission. Time after time there has been idea that the publishing world would be recognised ough one of its leaders, but nothing has ever come t.

It is interesting to note that three of the "Coronation hors," as they are already being called, have now ks in the press at this moment. Mr. Morley has his of Gladstone, Sir Leslie Stephen a new series of ays on literary subjects, and Sir William Laird Clowes final volume of his history of the Navy. Then Sir nan Doyle is bringing his history of the South African War up to its close. There is a rumour that Mr. dyard Kipling refused a title.

The postponement of the Coronation is a specially fortunate thing for the book trade. Its coming, by grossing the public mind, greatly interfered with the le of books. As a set-off to this, publishers and book llers looked forward to an active autumn season. It as thought that by that time the disturbing effects of e war would also have disappeared. Now there a possibility of the Coronation taking place during he autumn months. On whatever scale the ceremony night be conducted, the book trade would certainly suffer.

An immediate result of the change in regard to the Coronation has been a falling away in the sale of Coronation literature. By that is meant, in the first place, Coronation Bibles and Prayer Books, and dainty editions of the Coronation Service. There had been a very large demand for all these, and there promised also to be a sustained demand for special illustrated publications relating to the Coronation. Naturally their mission has largely disappeared, and like Coronation odes, they are now apt to be overlooked. It will not be easy to revive in terest in them when the Coronation does come.

Mark Twain's last visit to this side of the Atlantic was a long one, and for that reason, perhaps, he is not likely to come here again soon. He is making for himself a new American home at Tarrytown, a picturesque place on the banks of the Hudson River. There he will be within easy reach of New York, and yet amid the quiet surroundings which suit him best. His friend Mr. W. D. Howells has a young son who is a clever architect, and he has designed Mark Twain's Tarrytown house. It is to be supposed, however, that the owner, who has views on most subjects, has assisted him.

Politics and poetry can only go together on broad lines, but there is something of a political or social undercurrent in "A Saxon Saga," which Messrs. Chapman and Hall will shortly publish from the pen of Mr. William Turberville. This poem presents a sort of vision of England, looking back into the past and forward into the future, with some of the great kings of history for the principal figures, and the moral of their success or failure for the inspiration of the poem. This will be considerably the longest work of its author, who is already known for two volumes of poetry, "Life's Quest" and "The Triumph of Love." They were well received.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, the American author and critic, has been gathering into a volume a series of papers, which he entitles "Fashions in Literature." He has been a close student of literary changes within recent times, and these papers tell what they have been and how they have struck him. His essays, some of which were delivered as addresses, refer in the first place to fashions in English and American literature, but the literary world of the Continent is also passed in review. Mr. Dudley warner is not very well known here as a writer, but he has many English friends and admires. He visited London a year or two ago.

The evolution of the motor car from its early beginnings is told in a book which Mr. Rhys Jenkins is publishing with Mr. Fisher Unwin. His subject, broadly stated, is the application of mechanical power to road vehicles. The idea that carriages might be made to go without horses is, of course, of considerable antiquity. Mr. Jenkins discusses the difficulty of carrying that idea into effect, and the importance of the condition of the roads upon the solution of the problem. He begins with the sailing-wagons and mechanical carriages of the seventeenth century, and comes down to the motor triumphant of our day. Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish the book with illustrations.

An English order of immortals, said a well-known author, as he read of the new Order of Merit. In America there is a Hall of Fame, and now we are to get a book entitled "The American Immortals" It has been compiled by Mr. G. C. Eggleston, and will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Putnam Its scope and contents are described in these words:

> The record of men who by their achievements in statecraft, war, science, literature, art, law, and commerce have created the American Republic, and whose names are inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

Naturally the great figure in the record is the man of American destiny, George Washington, and Lincoln stands next in prominence.

Just before his illness the King accepted a copy of the current number of "Good Words," which contains an interesting series of Coronation odes. The editor of this magazine, encouraged by the answer of poets to his Coronation ode competition, now announces a like contest for new "Songs of the Empire." The desire, we are told, is that the poems shall be the utterance and embodiment of the spirit of the Empire—of its grandeur, its power, its duties, and its responsibilities; that they shall be national hymns, in fact, in the sense that they are national anthems. The winning poems, and some others, are to be published in the Christmas number of "Good Words." The first prize will be £50, the second £15, and the third £10.

Messrs. Chatto are now having Bret Harte's posthumous volume of "Condensed Novels" printed, and it will appear in the autumn. It is on the same plan as one of his early books; that is to say, it parodies some popular writers. There is a lively little tale entitled "Golly and The Christian"; or, "The Minx and The Manxman. "There are Stories Three" for Mr. Kipling's "Soldiers Three," and the last of this set of parodies has the punning explanation, bearing upon the originals, that it is written for "Simla reasons." One does not need to name the book for which "Rupert the Resembler" stands. By the "Adventures of John Longbowe" Bret Harte meant various writers of the historical novel. By "Dan'l Borem" he meant "David Harum" and the modern American "booming novel".

Dr. William Barry has nearly finished the story of "The Papal Monarchy" for the Story of the Nations Series.—Dr. Strong, Dean of Christ Church, is contributing to Messrs. Longmans Handbooks for the Clergy one on "Authority and the Principle of Obedience."—Professor Baldwin Brown's important work on the arts in early England will be issued during the autumn by Mr. Murray. It is to be in two volumes.—Mr. Archibald Thorburn is illustrating Mr. Sydney Buxton's forthcoming book on fishing and shooting. The book is now printing.—An edition of Mrs. Barrett Browning's Sonnets from the Portuguese, with fifty designs in colour, will shortly appear in America.—The Rev. E. J. Hardy's new volume, "Pen Portraits of the British Soldier," will be issued almost at once by Mr. Fisher Unwin.—Under the heading "non trovato," Dr. Murray, the chief editor of the Oxford Dictionary, has been correcting an American editor who rashly suggested that the word "anti-slavery has been omitted from that great work. Dr. Murray calls this kind of fault-finding, which has been curiously frequent, "lese-Dictionary."

SOME action seems to be contemplated by the Vazir of Khairpur in the matter of the demonetised native rupee. The other day he sent for some members of the Punchayet and made enquiries as to the rate of silver in the Khairpur market and the price of the depreciated rupee. He was informed that these were, 10-4 per tola, and 10-0, respectively—which shows that the rupee does by no means sell by weight as some have supposed, for the Khairpur rupee weighs slightly less than the India Government rupee.

THE old Prince of Wales's Theatre in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, which can claim to be the oldest theatre in London, has been sold. Originally known as Paschali's Concert Room, the frontage, as it now exists, dates from 1780. George III. was so frequent a visitor, that a sumptuous box and ante-rooms were built for him, and the building became known as the King's Concert Rooms. Later again the place became Hyde's Concert Rooms, and then in 1802 an entertainment theatre, worked as a club, which was known as the Picknick Society.

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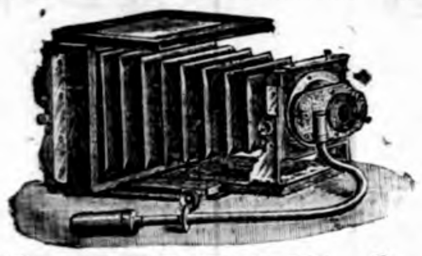

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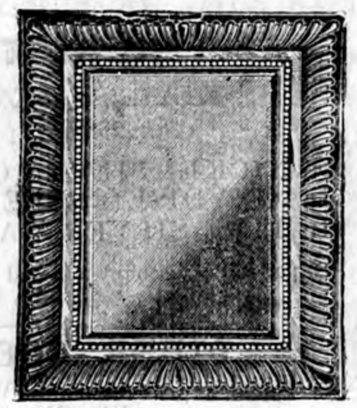
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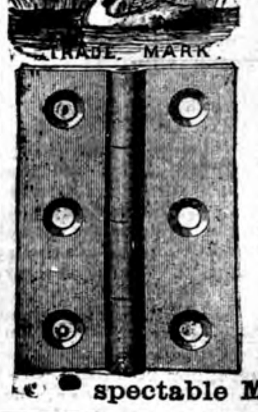

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